

MICHIGAN FARMER.

Devoted to Agriculture, Horticulture, the Mechanic Arts, and Rural and Domestic Affairs.

NEW

Perfect Agriculture is the foundation of all Trade and Industry.—Liebig.

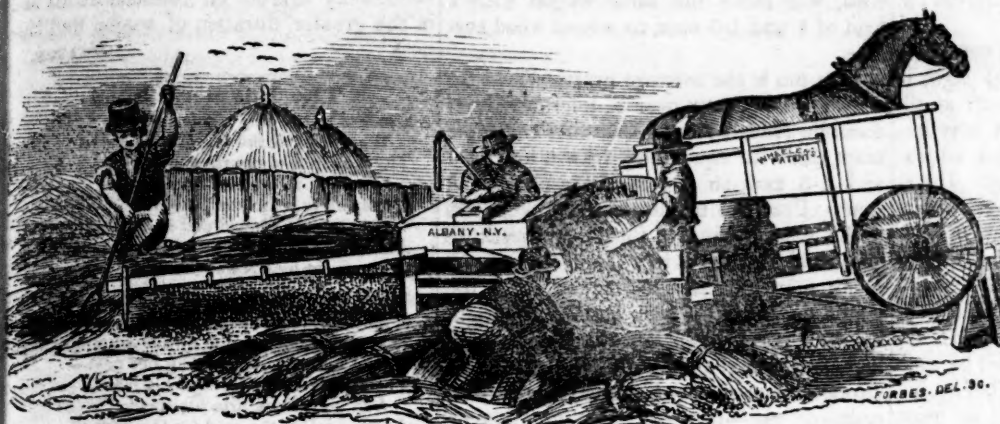
SERIES.

VOL. VII.

NILES, APRIL 1, 1849.

NO. 7.

WHEELER'S PATENT IMPROVED PORTABLE



RAILROAD HORSE POWERS, AND OVERSHOT THRESHERS AND SEPARATORS.

The power itself occupies very little space, and is operated wholly, if desired, by the weight of the horse, the Power being placed at an angle of ten or fifteen degrees only, according to the weight of the horse, which is found sufficient for threshing all grains, sawing wood, &c. It is comparatively light and portable, and can readily be handled by two men, and used on any common threshing floor, thereby securing ease and safety to both man and beast during stormy weather. The moving parts are very simple, as sufficient speed for all purposes is obtained with but one shaft, without gearing; thus avoiding a great amount of friction, which is unavoidable in most other machines in use.—The Thresher is new in many respects, and has several important advantages over most others. By having an overshot cylinder, it admits of a level feeding table, and the person feeding it stands erect, also has the control of the horse, and by means of a brake, the power can easily be checked or stopped by him with perfect safety, thereby often avoiding accidents. By this overshot motion, all hard substances are prevented from getting in, avoiding the danger of spikes being broken and thrown out—not an instance being known of such accidents. By this machine the grain is not scattered, but thrown on the floor within three feet of it, and admits a Separator to be attached, sufficiently high from the floor for all the grain to fall through it, while the straw is carried quite over in good condition for binding, the straw not being cut or grain broken. The cylinder is considerably less in diameter than most machines in use, and has only about one-third as many spikes, but double the number in the concave, which admits of greater speed

with the same power. It is also several inches longer, which gives ample room for feeding it to much better advantage. The Separator has been sold with each Thresher, and is indispensable, as it makes a perfect separation of the straw and grain, leaving the latter in the best possible condition for the fanning mill. Three men with a single Power, can thresh from seventy-five to one hundred bushels of wheat or rye, or four men with a double Power, 175 to 225 bushels of wheat or rye, or double that quantity of oats or buckwheat, per day; and with fanning mill attached to the Power, and one man to attend it, the grain can be cleaned for market at the same time.

They can be taken apart and packed very compactly, and forwarded to any distance by canal, railroad, or wagon. The Single Power, with Thresher, Separator, &c., weighs nearly 1,100 pounds; the Double Power, with the other apparatus complete, weighs nearly 1,700 pounds.

Price of the Single Power,.....	\$80
do Single Thresher,.....	25
do Separator and Fixtures,.....	10
do Bands for driving etc.,.....	5
do Saw Mill, in running order,.....	35
do Fan. Mill with crank & pulleys, 30	

Price of etc., in complete order for use,....\$185

The price of the Double Power, Thresher, Separator, &c., complete, is \$145, including rights of using, or \$25 more than Single Power.

The above are sold singly or together as desired.

All Machines and Powers are warranted to perform according to the foregoing statements, and in case the purchaser is not satisfied, himself being the judge, they may be returned within three months, at our expense, and the purchase money refunded.

Great numbers of these machines were sold the last season by Mr. Emery, of Albany, some of which were purchased by the wheat growers in Michigan. They have been in use for about six years in eastern New York and New Jersey, and with a constantly increasing demand. They have given abundant satisfaction wherever they have been introduced.

Very many flattering testimonials have been received by Mr. Emery, several of them estimating the cost of threshing at less than one-half that with the ordinary sweep Powers, with from four to six horses.

SPRAGUE & Co., Detroit, are Agents for Michigan.

Educated Labor.

It is a very common remark, that, if we want to have any thing done correctly, we must attend to it ourselves. This arises, in the first place, no doubt, from the greater interest we have in the business, and in the next place, from our understanding best what needs to be done. Hardly any man has had charge of work where a number of hands were employed, without being more or less hindered as well as vexed oftentimes by awkwardness, to say nothing of carelessness, on the part of some of his hands. Some men seem to have no kind of thought as to *what* needs to be done in a given case; or, if that is told them, they are as much at a loss to know *how* it is to be done. They must be told what and how they shall do, and must be expected to exercise only physical strength, which is thus reduced to nothing better than mere brute force: for the ox can draw the plow or the cart as he is directed. Such men can work well for A or B, or any body that will find them a head, but they can never work for themselves. Of this class are necessarily most of our Irish and Canadian laborers. This is practically understood, and the price of their labor is graded accordingly;—the six or eight dollars per month, which is all that mere lifting or carrying is worth. It is the price of *uneducated* labor.

In the same field, perhaps, with the man that earns and receives his fifteen dollars, is another who can earn twelve dollars; and still another, we will suppose, who earns ten dollars. The difference of price is made, not from a regard to their power of body,

not from their age, but for the difference of skill and ability to turn off work. One of them can only do as he is told; two of them need some directions, but are tolerable hands. The first is able in the absence of his employer, to take the management of affairs, plan out the work, assign to each his place, and with all his care and supervision of the rest, still does more than either of them. He receives fifteen dollars per month. That is the price he receives for educated labor.

The education of the laborer is not wholly derived from books. At first sight it might seem not to depend on them at all. Sometimes a man without books may become a skillful workman; but his education goes on in a different way. He is thrown in contact with men that understand their business, he sees how work is done, and, by practice, he may at length be enabled to work with readiness himself. Observation, attention, have educated him. But to become a really skillful man he must become a *thinking* man. He must be able in the outcast to place distinctly before his mind just what he wishes to do; he must then look carefully at the means to be used to do it; he must be able to select the best without trying each different way first; and then, he is ready to work. Nor must he be obliged to spend much time in planning his work. It is obvious that such a habit of thinking is best formed, in fact it can hardly be formed at all, except by the aid of books, and the education of the school room. If the habit of thinking is only really possessed, the application to business is very easy, as every one knows who has had occasion to direct or to witness the work of two men, the one a thinker, the other a man of mere physical strength.

Hence arises the necessity of education to every department of labor, that labor may be rightly directed so as to yield the greatest product at the least expense. The principle illustrated in the case above supposed of the four laborers is being acted out, for better or for worse, on every farm and in every workshop in the state. Men are earning their six and eight, or their fifteen and twenty dollars per month, or more according as that labor is educated or uneducated.—*Vermont State Agriculturalist.*

In an article on the propriety of mingling amusement with labor, the *Sunday Despatch* says:

In Europe, the harvest time and vintage are seasons of joy and festivity, though they involve the hardest labor of the year. The vintage especially, from morning till night, day after day, gathering the grapes and carrying to the wine-press. Ladies and gentlemen from cities come to witness and join in the labor. The laborers sing together in chorus, and one group answers to another. At the wine-press is stationed a little band of music, for there the work is hardest; but the strongest young fellows leap into the press, with their naked feet, and dance the red wine out of the

bursting grapes. The labor would be terribly fatiguing without the accessories, but with this mere sport.

From the Commercial Bulletin.

Information for Farmers about Plank Roads.

Scientific experiments have proved that the same power required to move one ton, in a common lumber wagon on a level earth road, will move the same wagon with a load of 4 and 1-3 tons, on a level wood surface.

One ton is the average practical load for a two horse team over a tolerably level common road, it follows then that the same team can with equal ease draw a load of 4 and 1-3 tons, on a properly graded plank road. Practical results have proved this to be true, because 4 tons now constitute the usual load for a two horse team on all plank roads, where the inequalities of the land's surface have been levelled to practical grades. Wagons however, to bear such increased weight, should be made some stronger than they are commonly made for ordinary use—but yet a common wagon will bear a much greater weight on a plank than on a common road, for the reason that the pressure is direct and uniform on a plank road, whereas on a common road, by reason of ruts and inequalities of surface, the wagon is subjected to severe trials by oblique and lateral strains. Both wagon and harness in constant use on a plank road by means of this steady action and diminished friction, will last longer than on ordinary public roads.

Suppose a farmer living some ten miles out of Detroit has 140 bushels of wheat to take to market, in his wagon, over common roads in the condition in which they generally are. He would not ordinarily carry more than 35 bushels at a load—the weight of which at 60 lbs the bushel is 2,100 lbs; one would occupy so much time that he could only make one trip a day, and then he would have to make four trips and consume four days in conveying his 140 bushels to market—but if he could travel on a plank road he could carry the whole 140 bushels at one load; the weight of the whole at 60 lbs. the bushel is 4 tons and 400 lbs. How then does the account stand? Four trips over a common road will cost as follows: 4 days for himself and team at \$1.50 a day, \$6 00

One trip over a plank road, in one day is \$1.50.

Toll both ways at 2 cents per mile is 40 \$1.90.

Difference in favor of plank road is \$4 10.

The first impression is very strong against being taxed for travelling to market and great hostility is naturally felt against the conversion of a free into a toll road, but this arises from not understanding the advantages of a Plank Road.

The above calculation shows that the payment of the 40 cents for toll is not in fact a tax out of pocket but the cost of a

privilege by which \$4 10 are saved. Money saved, is money made—and in the case above stated, the farmer takes 40 cents out of his pocket and puts \$4 50 in the place of it.

In the above calculation no notice is taken of the cost of strengthening the wagon because such cost is more than made up by the saving in blacksmiths and other mechanics bills for repairing damages which continually accrue on common roads and in the greater duration of wagon and harness.

VIATOR.

The Farmer's Song.

Success to the jolly old farmer,
Who sings at the tail of his plow—
The monarch of prairie and forest,
'Tis only to God he may bow!
He is surely a fortunate fellow;
He raises his bread and his cheese;
And though hard in his labor in summer,
In winter he lives at his ease.

When the reign of winter is broken,
And spring comes to gladden and bless—
When his flocks to the meadow are sporting,
And the robin is building her nest—
The farmer walks forth to his labor,
And manly and firm his tread,
As he scatters the seed for the harvest
That yields to the nations their bread.

His banks are all chartered by nature—
Their credits are ample and sure;
His clerks never slope with deposits,
Pursued by the curse of the poor;
His stocks are the best in the market;
His shares are the shares of his plow;
They bring the bright gold to his coffers,
And pleasure and health to his brow.

When his fields with rich harvests are teeming,
And the reapers go forth to their toil,
None so happy and free as the farmer—
Possessor and lord of the soil;
He sings while he roams his broad acres,
As none but a farmer can sing,
And would not change his condition
For the splendor and pomp of a king.

When his crops are all gathered and sheltered,
And his cattle are snug in the fold,
He sits himself down by the fireside,
And laughs at the tempests and cold.
A stranger to pride and ambition,
His duties he strives to fulfill,
Determined whate'er betides him
To let the world jog as it will.

His trust is in Him who has given
The seasons, the sunshine, and rain,
Who has promised him 'seed time and harvest,'
So long as the earth shall remain;
And if from his duties he wander,
Led on by his venturesome will,
Through life and his changing relations
God's providence follows him still.

Great Dairy Farm.—One of the greatest dairies in our country, is that of Colonel Meacham, of Pulaski, N. Y. His farm consists of 1000 acres, 300 of which are devoted to grass; and he keeps 100 head of cattle, and 97 cows. In one year he made 30,000 pounds of cheese, 20,000 lbs. of which sold at one time, in New York, for from 6½ to 7 cents per pound. He feeds his cows mostly on hay and carrots; of the latter he raised 2000 bushels, and gives each cow half a bushel per day. And beside the benefits derived from his grass for his stock, he gathers no less than 300 bushels of grass seed.—*Patent Office Report.*

From the New England Farmer.

Carrots and Ruta Baga.

The product of these crops is not so large in this state as to require much expense or pains in their preservation. An acre of Ruta Baga or Carrots is, upon the whole, a large quantity for any one farm. As yet, our farmers, in the cultivation of roots for stock, are slowly feeling their way. We hope they will come right at last; and that small experiments will encourage them to extend the cultivation.—They will presently learn that for keeping stock, there are many much more profitable crops than English hay at a ton or a ton and a half to an acre; and by turning their attention to other crops, by which they will have it in their power to keep much more stock, they will increase their manure heaps, and in this way quadruple, in some cases increase ten-fold, the productiveness of their farms.

An acre in carrots may be easily made to yield six hundred bushels. In the estimate of an experienced and excellent farmer in Berkshire county, half carrots and half oats are as good feed for a horse as all oats; or rather to use his own expression, he would prefer one hundred bushels of carrots and one hundred bushels of oats, to two hundred bushels of oats for his horses. The experience of a distinguished farmer in England, in the practice of keeping eighty horses on his farm, and in his colliery, entirely confirms this statement. Now a bushel of carrots a day with chopped straw or salt hay, would, we have no doubt, keep a work horse in high condition, though it would probably be much better in the case to give him in lieu of so many carrots, some grain or meal. Half a bushel of carrots per day, however, at twenty-five cents per bushel, cut off from the allowance made above, would pay for an allowance of a peck of oats per day to a horse. Upon the supposition then, of his being kept in a stable six months or one hundred and eighty-three days in a season, an acre of carrots yielding six hundred bushels to the acre, supposing one half to be sold at twenty-five cents per bushel, and the money expended in oats at thirty-seven and a half cents per bushel, to eat with the carrots, would considerably more than furnish three horses with half a bushel of carrots each per day, and two bushels of oats per week, or more than a peck of oats besides the half bushel of carrots. Under this feed a horse would require a very little long feed of any kind to keep him in a good condition.

Now, on the other hand, suppose the horse has English hay, and if he is worked he ought to have as many oats as in the former case, besides, one horse will consume in that time, at twenty-five pounds per day, not less than two tons and a quarter, or the three, six tons and three quarters; and this can hardly be obtained from less than seven acres of land of ordinary field. The horses will not in the next place, be by any means in so good a condition; and the manure made from this

feed not half the value of that made in the other case.

This is, many will say, a remarkable statement, but it is well founded and not at all exaggerated. In other respects it deserves particular consideration. There cannot be a doubt of the advantages, to our animals, in respect to health and comfort, which the use of succulent vegetables in some proportions, would have over the dry feed, which we are accustomed in our present mode of keeping to give them in the winter season.

Wool—The prospect for the Next Clip.

It is impossible, at this early day, to say what prices the coming clip will bear, but we may give some facts, and make some suggestions, and leave every farmer to draw his own inferences.

It is estimated by a correspondent, "R. L." and I think correctly, that the whole clip this year will amount to about sixty-six millions. From this he deducts only about one-fifth as the quantity that will be consumed at home or upon the farm. I think he has put this item too low, and that the surplus will not exceed fifty millions. From present prospects, the old clip will be pretty well worked up by the time the new one is ready to go to market. By taking a series of years, we find that the average imports will be equal to about fifteen millions pounds. But allowing for good demand, we will put it at twenty millions, making the whole amount available for manufacturing equal to seventy millions.

The census of 1840 gave the number of woolen manufactories in the union at 1,420. It is safe to assume that they exceed 1,500 now. We shall be safe in assuming that it would be a very low average to allow but two sets of machinery to each manufactory, and that it would be equally safe to say that each set would consume daily at least seventy-five pounds of wool. The daily consumption of wool then for the whole, would be about two hundred and twenty-five thousand pounds, which would give for the year a consumption of, say, sixty-eight millions, leaving, therefore, but a surplus of two millions from our out-side estimate.—There is, therefore, no doubt but what all the wool raised will be wanted, and in a tolerably favorable season, will all be consumed at home.

The next thing, and the most important, is the price. That of course must be governed by the price of fabrics, and the state of the money market. Should prices improve, wool must maintain the price to which it has now advanced. But unless they should make a decided advance, wool must fall back, especially in the early part of the season. Yet manufacturers may go into the market early for their supplies, and purchase for the whole year's stock. In that case wool will do well if held till late, and for good prices.

Every wool-grower can judge for himself, and he will be able to hear from us at least

once, and perhaps twice, before the market opens. Our own opinion is, that prices will range considerably higher than the last season.—*Wool Grower.*

The Best Mode of Washing Sheep.—I washed my sheep last spring as was recommended in a former number of the *Prairie Farmer*, [the same recommendation was in the *Michigan Farmer*,] by an experienced wool dealer. I took a trough that would hold about a barrel and filled it with soap suds. I laid a board on the edge of the trough, slanting towards the trough so that when a sheep was dipped and taken on the board, the water would drain into the trough. A boy took the hind legs of the sheep and I took the fore, and turned their back into the trough; then raised them out on the board and squeezed the wool thoroughly with our hands. When the soap suds grew low we would add more—having a quantity of dissolved soap in readiness.—The suds should be very strong.

When we had thus soaked them all, we commenced washing. I found the wool whiter and cleaner than I ever got it before without soap, though I have helped to wash more than twenty years. And when we came to shear the sheep we found the ticks all dead. Not more than four live ticks were found on any one sheep.—*Racine Farmer.*

Incombustible Wash.—Slack stone lime in a large tub or barrel, with boiling water, covering the tub or barrel, to keep in all the steam. When thus slacked, pass six quarts of it through a fine sieve. It will then be in a state of fine flour. Now, to six vuarts of this lime add one quart of rock or Turk's Island salt, and one gallon of water; then boil the mixture and skim it clean. To every five gallons of this mixture, add one pound of allum, half a pound of copperas, by slow degrees, three-quarters of a pound of potash, and four quarts of fine sand or hard wood ashes, sifted. This mixture will now admit of any coloring matter you please, and may be applied with a brush. It looks better than paint, and will stop small leaks in the roof, prevent the moss from growing over and rotting the wood, and render it incombustible from sparks falling upon it. When laid upon brick work, it renders the brick impervious to rain or wet.—*Emibrant's Book.*

Earliest Food for Bees.—In a conversation the other day with a worthy and observing farmer, he remarked that the earliest food for bees, in the spring, is maple sap. He states that he has seen them gather round the sap troughs, in the woods, during the warm days in the spring, before the buds or tassels of the willow and other trees and shrubs had put out, sipping and making themselves glad with the sweets that they find there. It would not be a bad plan, if a person had any maples in the vicinity of his hives, to tap them for the use of his bees.—*Maine Farmer.*

On the Wool Trade.

BY J. B. NOTT, ESQ.,

Late Secretary N. Y. State Agricultural Society.

My attention has been drawn to the letter of Hamilton Gay, Esq., of New York, addressed to the Editors of the Journal of Commerce and published by them on the 21st.

To the Wool-Growers of New York this letter is one of deep interest, and should be extensively circulated. The causes which have chiefly marred the success of Mr. Gay's experiment of exporting wool, are in his estimation, the unclean condition of the fleeces, as they come from the hand of the shepherd, and the heterogeneous character of the lots of wool, as they come from the lofts of the wool collector. There is no doubt that he is perfectly correct in his estimate, and it is equally undoubted that he might have said, that these same causes operate injuriously upon the interests of the American grower of fine wool, even in his own market; and unless removed, this department of agricultural industry, will receive a blow from which it will with difficulty recover.

It is, however, too apparent, that neither the letter of Mr. Gay, nor the remarks of any one else, will have an efficient agency in correcting the faults of the unwary or the frauds of the dishonest. The evils complained of, can only be cured by making a radical change in the mode of conducting the wool business; they have sprung almost exclusively from this source and if it is amended, a cure is certain to follow.

Nor is the change requisite environed by insuperable difficulties—it will at once be secured by a hearty, vigorous and concerted effort, on the part of those whose interests are most deeply affected: indeed it is more than certain that the change has already commenced. Had not inspection laws become deservedly obsolete, here would be a legitimate field for their operation. But as it is unwise to revive the absurdities of a by-gone age, we must carefully enquire if we do not hold in our own hands a remedy more effective than any that can be furnished by legislative enactments.

Fleece wool is of such a nature, and the mode of transmitting to the manufacturer such, that neither the faults of the wool, nor the frauds of the shearer can be detected until it reaches the hands of the stapler. Were it furnished by each individual farmer in lots so large, that the expense and trouble of stapling each lot separately would not be too onerous, it is apparent that then each lot could be traced to the particular spot from whence it came and self-interest would soon apply an efficient corrective both to faults and frauds. But wool is now collected in small lots from an immense multitude, in a way that it is not possible to trace each lot. The collectors for the most part are unable to discriminate properly between their different purchases, or if able, have not the wis-

dom or liberality to make that difference in price, which simple justice and sound policy demand.

So long as the profits on sheep husbandry were so excessive as to satisfy the most grasping cupidity, men preferred being careful and honest, to being mean and careless; but, after the profits have fallen to that level, above which no agricultural business can long continue, it is not to be wondered at, if a great and rapid deterioration takes place in the quality and condition of the article, since there is no fair and equitable discrimination, made in its market value.

The present mode of purchasing wool has already had the effect to deteriorate the character of the flocks over large sections of the country. There is now an almost universal complaint, that there is no adequate discrimination in price; the evil is most seriously felt, and men are in hot haste to make changes in the character of their flocks, which they, as well as the manufacturer, will, ere long, it is to be feared, seriously lament. The changes now being rapidly made, would soon be complete and irretrievable, were it not that there are some men, who, either from the magnitude of their clip—or from business connections—or peculiarity of situation—or some other cause, deal directly with the manufacturer and not with his factor, and thus obtain prices which bear some sort of relation to the stapler's estimate of the value of the wool. If it be important to the manufacturer of fine cloth to put a stop to the degradation of our flocks, he will surely see that it can be done only by putting an end to the present manner of conducting the wool trade, and will at once lend his effective aid in bringing about a result so desirable to the prosperity of the American farmer.

One factory that I can name, values a certain description of wool only at 35 cents per lb., because it is unsuited to their style of goods; while the very same wool is valued, in another factory, at 40 cents per lb. for the opposite reason.

The staplers of satinette factories and other manufacturers of coarse fabrics, frequently collect large stocks of wool, of a quality used only by the manufacturers of broadcloths. Yet for this superior wool, no more has been paid by the satinette makers, than for that of inferior quality, which is perfectly well adapted to his purpose. I have before me the evidence of one case, where an advance of 20 cents per pound was obtained by a manufacturer of satinettes for wool of a quality too good for his purpose. So also, the makers of mousselin de laines purchase large quantities of wool in order to select from it only that which has sufficient length of staple to suit their purpose; the residue is disposed of to others. A company can be named, who annually use 200,000 lbs. of mousselin de laine wool, and yet buy 350,000 lbs. to select from.

Those manufacturers that require the best and the finest wool for their goods are

compelled, under the existing practice, to buy large quantities of wool unsuited to their purpose. An establishment can be named that has 150,000 lbs. of wool now on hand, thus obtained, and which they will gladly return to the farmer at cost. The Middlesex Company use annually one million pounds of wool; what then must be the amount of surplus wool purchased by them?

A Vermont manufacturer of broadcloths purchased a lot of wool in Dutchess County; among it was some wool brought from his own immediate neighbors, and which he could have purchased before it left home if it had suited his style of goods without paying a price for it enhanced by the profits of two factors, through whose hands it had passed, and the expense of the journey to Dutchess County and back. The manufacturer must be paid for this useless employment of his capital. He is paid, even though unwittingly; he is paid by the flock-masters.

State Agricultural Society.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Saturday, March 17, 1849.

In pursuance of adjournment, the meeting for the purpose of organizing a State Agricultural Society convened in the Capitol, and was called to order by Governor Ransom, the President.

Mr. Dort, from the Committee appointed at a former meeting, under the following resolutions, reported that the committee had performed the duty assigned to them, and that Mr. Loomis would read the report.

Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed by the President, whose duty it shall be to prepare and report, at a subsequent meeting, a plan for the organization of a State Agricultural Society; and that they be requested to report such a constitution and by-laws as they may deem most suitable to promote the legitimate purposes of such a society.

Resolved, That said committee be requested to enquire and report upon the expediency of applying to the Legislature for pecuniary aid in the organization and conduct of such a Society; and also upon the propriety of applying for an act of incorporation for the same.

Mr. Loomis accordingly read two bills drawn up by the committee for presentation to the Legislature, one of them incorporating the State Agricultural Society, and the other making appropriation, under certain restrictions, in aid of the objects of the Society, and also reported a constitution, which report was accepted, and the committee discharged.

The constitution was taken up, read, considered and amended, and finally adopted in the following form:

Constitution of the Michigan State Agricultural Society.

ARTICLE 1. The name of this association shall be "The Michigan State Agricultural Society;" and its object shall be to promote

the improvement of agriculture and its kindred arts, throughout the State of Michigan.

ART. 2. The officers of this Society shall be a President, one Vice President in each organized county in the State, a Recording Secretary, a Treasurer, a Corresponding Secretary in each organized county in the State, and an Executive Committee consisting of the President and Recording Secretary, and ten other members to be chosen for that purpose, and also the ex-Presidents of the Society. These officers shall be elected by ballot and by a majority of the votes, at the annual meeting of the Society, and shall hold their offices for one year, and until others are chosen in their places: *Provided*, that the officers named upon the organization of the Society shall be deemed members, and shall remain officers only until others shall be duly elected at the first annual meeting; and if a vacancy happen, it may be filled by appointment of the Executive committee.

ART. 3. The duties of the President, Vice Presidents, Recording and Corresponding Secretaries, shall be such as usually pertain to their respective offices, and such also as may be prescribed by the special order of the Executive Committee, as hereinafter provided.

ART. 4. The Treasurer shall receive and keep an accurate account of all moneys belonging to the Society; he shall pay out its moneys only on the order of the Executive Committee; and at each annual meeting of the Society, he shall make a full report of its financial transactions and condition.

ART. 5. The Executive Committee shall determine the place of holding each annual meeting and Fair of the Society, and it shall call that meeting and Fair at such time as it shall judge best, between the first Monday in September and the third Monday of October, giving at least sixty days public notice thereof.

ART. 6. The Executive Committee shall direct the money appropriations of the Society, and have the control of its property; it shall make the necessary preparations for the annual fair, and issue all proper public notices and circulars in relation thereto, or to the general object of the Society; it shall prepare the necessary by-laws of the Society, and may prescribe such duties to the other officers of the Society as are not inconsistent with the usual business of their respective offices; it shall itself obey the instructions which may be given to it, at the annual meeting of the Society, and at the expiration of its term of service it shall make a full report of its proceedings. It shall be competent for the Executive Committee, or a majority of them, to appoint a Chairman and Secretary, who may transact all such business as they may be authorized to do by said committee; and said Secretary shall sign, and said Chairman shall countersign all orders on the Treasurer for the payment of any money directed by said committee to be paid for any purpose, and said Secretary shall keep an

accurate account of all moneys so drawn.

ART. 7. It shall be the duty of the Executive Committee annually to regulate and award premiums on such articles, productions, and improvements as they may deem best calculated to promote the agricultural and household manufacturing interest of the state, having special reference to the most economical or profitable mode of competition in raising the crop or stock, or in the fabrication of the article offered: *Provided always*, that before any premium shall be delivered, the person claiming the same or to whom the same shall be awarded, shall deliver to the President of the society, in writing, an accurate statement and description, verified in such manner as the Executive committee may direct, of the character of the soil and the process in preparing it, including the quantity and quality of the manure applied in raising the crop, or the kind and quantity of food in feeding the animal, as the case may be: also the kind and cost of labor employed, and the total expense and total product of the crop, or the increase in value of the animal with a view of showing accurately the exact resulting profit.

ART. 8. The Executive Committee shall meet annually, at such place as it may itself choose, on or before the second Monday in January, and shall then immediately prepare a report and abstract of the transactions of the Society during the preceding year, embracing such valuable reports from committees, statements of experiments cultivation and improvements, proceedings of County Societies, correspondence, statistics, and other matter, the publication of which will exhibit the condition of the agricultural interests of Michigan, and a diffused knowledge of which will, in the judgment of the Committee, add to the productiveness of agricultural and household labor, and therefore promote the general prosperity of the State; and as soon as practicable, the Committee shall transmit such report and abstract to the President of the Senate for the use of the Legislature.

ART. 9. No officer of this society shall receive any compensation for his services.

ART. 10. Any person may become a member of the Michigan State Agricultural Society, for one year, by paying one dollar into its treasury, and may then continue a member by paying fifty cents per annum. Any officer of the society may receive and forward to the Treasurer the fee requisite to a membership. By paying ten dollars into the treasury of the Society, any person may become a life-member, and shall be entitled to a certificate of such life-membership, signed by the President and Recording Secretary.

ART. 11. The several county agricultural societies that now exist, or may hereafter exist in this state, shall be deemed auxiliaries of this State Society, and it shall be the duty of the Executive Committee to invite and receive reports and abstracts of the transactions of the county societies, to be used in preparing the annual report to the

Legislature which is provided for by article 8 of this constitution.

ART. 12. The President and Recording Secretary of each County Agricultural Society, and all life-members of this society may attend the annual meeting of the Executive Committee, and freely participate in all discussions which shall occur at such meeting.

ART. 13. This constitution shall be altered only by a vote of two thirds of the members present at an annual meeting of the Society.

On motion of Mr. Ferguson,

The meeting adjourned till half past six o'clock on Saturday evening, and Lieut. Governor Fenton was requested to deliver his address at 8 o'clock of the same evening.

EPAPHRO. RANSOM, Pres't.

A. W. HOVEY, Clerk.

Preparation of Clover Seed.

We have received two communications from Joseph Warbasse, of Newton, New Jersey, on his mode of preparing clover seed for sowing, by which the writer calculates he makes a saving of one-half the seed required. Mr. Warbasse's process seems to be predicated on the assumed fact, that ordinarily more than one-half of the seed does not germinate, either from the want of moisture to swell it, or of gypsum, the presence of which, he considers essential to stimulate the germinating principle. Mr. Warbasse is probably right in saying that one-half the clover seed sown does not come up; he is strengthened in his supposition that much of it remains dormant in the soil, by the fact he states, and which is of common notoriety, that plaster sown on light lands, will bring in clover, where no seed is sown at the time. Mr. Warbasse's remedy for the evil is, to saturate and swell the seed thoroughly in soft water, to which a small quantity of salt is added, and after it becomes well saturated, to coat it with gypsum, &c., the effects of which seem to be to prevent the escape of moisture which the seed has imbibed, and thus ensure its germination and growth. A further advantage may be, that the salt imparts fertility to the soil which comes in immediate contact with the seeds, and causes a more vigorous growth. Such seems to be the philosophy upon which Mr. W.'s practice is founded. We give the process of preparing the seed in his own words;—

"The seed is to be made thoroughly wet with a pickle from your pork cask; let it remain in a heap one day; then spread it about one or two inches thick on a dry floor, and in a few days a crust of salt will be formed on each grain. When you wish to sow it, moisten it again with pickle, spread it over a floor, and put on about three quarts or more of gypsum to a bushel of seed; mix it well, and keep it moist in a cellar until you sow it."—*Yankee Farmer.*

HORTICULTURAL.

J. C. HOLMES, EDITOR OF THIS DEPARTMENT.

Hints for Gardeners.

Plants that have been covered for protection during the winter, should now be uncovered, and the beds well cleaned.

Prune shrubbery, cut out all the old decaying wood of rose bushes, also about six inches of the ends of the new shoots; the plants will thrive better, and the flowers will be more abundant and perfect.

Prune currants and gooseberries pretty close if you want large fruit.

The old canes of raspberries, and six or eight inches of the tops of the new ones should be cut away.

We presume cultivators have already attended to their grapes, as we have urged that they should be pruned, either in the fall, or early spring.

Climbing roses, honeysuckles, &c., should now be pruned and fastened neatly to the trellis. Select a spot of rich, light soil, and plant therein the cuttings of currants, gooseberries, grapes and honeysuckles, in rows two feet apart, and six inches apart in the row, and when one year old they may be transplanted.

In some sections, a small green worm attacks currant and gooseberry bushes, and in the course of the summer destroys the foliage, leaving nothing but the naked stocks. A sure remedy for this evil, is to wash the bushes now, before the buds expand, with a weak solution of whale oil soap. This article may be had at a trifling expense, of J. Hinchman, Woodward Avenue. One pound of the soap dissolved in a quart of boiling water, and then diluted with six or eight gallons of cold water is sufficient to cleanse one hundred or more bushes. Put it on with a common paint brush. Turn some of the liquid about the roots, it will kill the insects, and give vigor to the plants.

Scrape the moss and old bark from the trunks of old fruit trees, then wash both trunks and limbs with a strong solution of whale oil soap. It will destroy the vermin, cleanse and loosen the bark, and the old rusty orchard will look like a new one.

Mr. N. Longworth, of Cincinnati, has lately offered premiums of \$50 each, for a seedling Catawba, Ohio, Herbemont, or Missouri grape, equal to the original, and of a white, blue, or black color.

It is said that no part of the United States is more prolific in variety and excellence of the native grape than the valley of the Connecticut river.

Fruit Trees Winter Killed.

For the Michigan Farmer.

MR. EDITOR:—The past winter has been very disastrous to my young fruit trees. I planted last spring and last fall many varieties of the choicest pears, plums, cherries, peaches and apples, which I received from the nurseries of Ellwanger & Barry of Rochester, Hodge & Bryant at Buffalo, Elliott & Co. of Cleveland, and my own garden in a climate very similar to that of Rochester. With very few exceptions I find them all frost killed to within a foot or six inches of the ground. The exceptions are some extra sized cherry trees, apples and peaches of sufficient size to be planted out in orchard. I cannot yet determine how much the peach trees suffered. The apple grafts of last season's growth (of which there were a few only) are among the severest sufferers. The wood of the plum and cherry grafts, which were set last spring, with the exception of the Montmorency Longue Guerre, is destroyed as far as it was exposed above the snow, so entirely, that all top grafts are dead. The Dukes, Belle de Choisy and Bigarreau Conleure de Chair have suffered the least. All pear trees suffered alike: those of last year and former years, and those of slow as well as of rank growth, all died to within the distance from the ground before mentioned. I have cut them all down to sound wood. In doing so, I have not stopped with the discolored wood, but have followed the black pith down to its termination. It is very possible that much of the wood cut off might have put forth branches, as many of the buds looked fresh, but I feared that it would grow unhealthy trees.

My object in this communication is not simply to unbossom my griefs, but to awaken public attention at this early day to the effects upon fruit trees, of the extreme cold of the last winter. I cannot speak from my own knowledge, but I am informed that the snow in this vicinity covered the ground for a long time to a great depth, and that the thermometer sometimes indicated more than 20 degrees below zero. In short, it was, in all respects, an uncommonly hard winter. The germ of peaches on bearing trees is dead, as far as I have examined.

I leave the very interesting and unsettled questions of fire blight, and frozen sap blight to those whose minds, by long and close observation, and scientific theories, have acquired the power to grapple with such abstruse subjects: it does not belong

to the ignorant and inexperienced, like myself to theorize.—Pity that so many contributors to agricultural gazettes, are not content with narrating their experience and observation; It often happens that the desire to support theories, induces an unfaithful narration of facts.

My young pear trees exhibited all the appearance of fire blight: some were manifestly dead others appeared sound until the wood was cut into and found black. Others showed diseased bark, encircling the buds, and others again were but little affected at the top, while there were rings of dead bark below.

KALAMAZOO, March 21, 1849.

Pomological Conventions.

From the tenor of an article in the March number of the Horticulturist, headed "Pomological Conventions," we think the existence and transactions of the North American Pomological Convention must have troubled the brain of the editor until it has caused him to have a vision; wherein he saw the death of this body, and the rise and progress of a convention called by himself, and to which he gave the name of "Congress of Fruit-growers." Thinking his dream too good to be lost, he sits down and writes it out as a reality, and proclaims to the world that "there is virtually no such body as the North American Pomological Convention in existence." He then cautions people not to stumble over its dead carcase, but to turn away from it and move on and join his Congress of Fruit-growers, which he pronounces "the only national association." If the said editor will take the trouble to read the following resolutions, adopted by the North American Pomological Convention at its session last September, he will see that, notwithstanding his dream, this convention had, and still has, not only an existence, but an existence entirely separate from the New York State Agricultural Society.

Resolved, That hereafter an annual assemblage or convention shall be held under the name of "North American Pomological Convention."

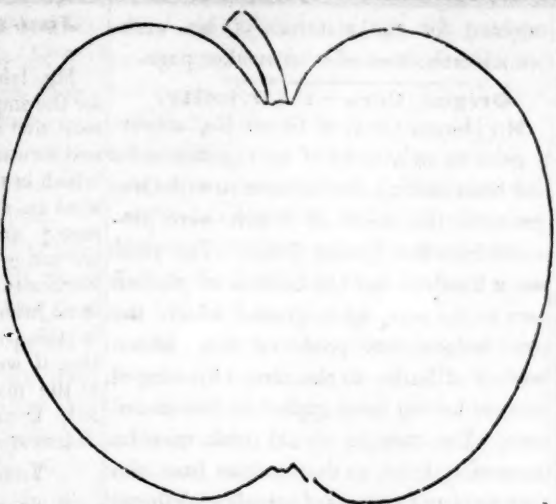
Resolved, That this Convention shall be held in the coming year of 1849 in the town or city in which the New York State Agricultural Fair may be held—to convene its session the first day succeeding the closing of the Fair—and that the Recording Secretary of the New York State Agricultural Society shall be entrusted with the charge, and respectfully solicited to give due notice of the time of meeting, by means of Agricultural journals, and cards of invitation to gentlemen pomologists and Horticultural Societies throughout the Union and the Canadas, that they may send delegates or attend and bring or send specimens of fruits for exhibition.

Northern Spy.

A very large, handsome, and excellent, new native fruit, of the Spitzenburgh family, which has lately attracted a good deal of notice. It keeps remarkably well, is in eating from December to May, and commands the highest price. The tree is of rapid and upright growth, and bears well. It originated on the farm of Oliver Chapin, of Bloomfield, near Rochester, and is likely to become a very popular apple.

Fruit large, conical, considerably ribbed. Skin smooth, of a yellow ground in the shade, but nearly covered with rich dark

red, marked with crimson or purplish streaks, and sprinkled with prominent yellowish dots. Stalk three quarters of an inch long, rather slender, planted in a very wide, deep cavity. Calyx set in a rather narrow, furrowed basin. Flesh yellowish-white, juicy, with a rich, aromatic, sub-acid flavour.



For the Michigan Farmer.

Detroit Horticultural Society.

At the annual meeting of this society, held March 13th, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year.

For President, Rev. George Duffield; 1st Vice President, Bela Hubbard; 2nd Vice President, B. M. Davis; Corresponding Secretary, E. R. Kearsley; Recording Secretary, Warren Isham; Treasurer, Francis Raynard.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

On Fruits.—Geo. Duffield, J. C. Holmes, Wm. Adair, James Dougall, H. P. Cobb.

On Indigenous Plants.—B. Hubbard, T. Lockwood, Dudley Mullet.

On Vegetables.—P. Desnoyer, Col. Kearney, James A. Cole, James A. Armstrong.

On Trees and Shrubs.—W. A. Bacon, H. D. Hastings, T. H. Hinchman, A. H. Adams.

On Green House Plants and Florists Flowers.—D. S. Osborn, John Ford, B. G. Stimson, W. A. Carpenter.

A request having been made by members of the society, that an exhibition of Green House Plants be held by the society, it was, on motion, *Resolved*, that a committee of three be appointed to consider the expediency of holding an exhibition during the month of April, with power to act in the matter (if decided to have an exhibition) without reporting first to the society, *Provided* that the expenses of said exhibition be paid by exhibitors. Committee, Ford, Stimson and Adair.—On motion, the President and B. Hubbard Vice President were added to the committee.

Mr. Bela Hubbard was appointed Librarian to the society for the ensuing year.

Mr. Holmes, on retiring from office, read an interesting address, which was ordered to be published, and the thanks of the society were voted for his efficient services.

FRANCIS RAYMOND Sec'y.

Plums.

From Report of Ohio Nurserymen and Fruit-growers Convention:

Before entering upon my notes of this fruit it may be proper for me here to say, that I have seen tried all the different remedies proposed, as salt, etc., for preventing the destructiveness of the Curculio upon the fruit, but have as yet seen nothing that could be depended upon except the keeping of pigs or poultry, directly around the trees desired to fruit. As an instance, a plum tree that had then never yet fruited a perfect fruit, was last season enclosed with fence, and pigs allowed to pursue their lives under its shade. The result was a full crop of perfect fruit, and the same again this season. Another was this season, in the placing of several hens and their brood of chickens under and near plum trees.—The trees that had always before had more than three-fourths of their fruit punctured by the Curculio, have this year given a crop of fruit with not more than one-tenth punctured.

In consequence, however, of some Malaria, (which I fancy is injurious to the plum tree as the Fever and Ague is to mankind) in the atmosphere, the plum trees of this section, upon all soils, clay, sand and their intermediates, cast their foliage, almost without exception, before the fruit matured, leaving the trees loaded with long rope like branches of fruit, and destitute of foliage as in mid-winter. As a consequence of this, little of the fruit matured sufficiently for comment.

I have, however, one exception to note respecting this casting of foliage; it was in a small tree of Imperial Ottoman, say six feet high, and one and a half inch in diameter of trunk next the ground. About this I last winter placed nearly two bushels of leached wood ashes, and this entire season the foliage has kept full and of good color, while trees all around and within twenty feet of it have uniformly cast theirs.

F. R. ELLIOTT.

From Cole's American Fruit Book.

Transplanting.

A great deal depends on this operation—far more than most persons suppose. A farmer dismissed a hand because he set only nine trees in a day, during his absence; the next day he set the balance of a hundred himself. When they bore fruit, the 9 set by the hand proved to be more valuable than the 91 set by himself.

Better expend a dollar in setting a good tree well, than do it poorly; but this is not necessary, for in common cases trees can be well set at the expense of 10 or 12 cts. each, and frequently for less.

Preparing a Place for Trees.—Having prepared the soil, as already directed, (page 30,) dig a deep, broad hole. It should be one or two feet wider than the roots extend, and better if much wider, and 18 or 20 inches deep, unless the subsoil is a compost clay or marl, that will hold water in the hole, and then it is better to plant the tree near the surface. Fill the hole nearly up with decayed sods mixed with rich, mellow earth, and a little of the subsoil that was dug out, and spread the rest of the subsoil upon the surface. Exposure will improve it. Tread the earth down a little, that it may not settle after the tree is set.

Taking up Trees.—Some tear up trees as they would worthless shrubs, splitting and breaking the roots, and in many nurseries the roots are cut off with the spade.—Instead of this harsh treatment, the earth should be loosened around trees, and all the roots should be gently taken up entire, if possible. If any roots are broken or split, they should be broken off smoothly lest they canker. Cut slanting on the under side, then the root will start on the upper side, and not tend downward.

Puddling, which is dipping the roots in mud, is a necessary preparation, when the trees are to be sent far, or kept long out of the ground; but the mud should be washed off before setting.

Reducing the Top.—In all cases of transplanting, excepting early in the fall, the tree is placed under disadvantages, though removed with the greatest care, and it is best to reduce the top a little. But when the roots are reduced in transplanting, the tops should be reduced even more in proportion. Trees are sometimes transplanted under such disadvantages, that it is necessary to cut off all the top to induce them to start. Fifty peach trees brought from N. Jersey, in a bad condition, nearly all died, excepting six, that were cut off near the ground, and they succeeded well. When the top of a tree has a good form, the branches may be shortened in by cutting off one-third or one-half of the last season's growth; this will reduce the quantity of foliage, which otherwise might transpire moisture too fast for the absorption of the mutilated roots; and as new roots grow, a complete head will soon be formed to correspond, and the general contour of the top will not be disturbed.

MICHIGAN FARMER.

WARREN ISHAM, EDITOR.

PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY.

Terms, \$1 in advance—five copies for \$4.

Michigan Farmer—Township Libraries.

The Superintendent of Public Instruction for this state in his annual report recently published, re-iterates his recommendation, that the Michigan Farmer be introduced into the township libraries throughout the state. And why should it not be? Of the hundreds of township libraries in the state, only a single one receives the Farmer, and to the honor of that township, we will here record its name. It is Silver Creek, in Cass Co. And whose business is it to look to this matter? Have we not subscribers in the different townships, who feel interest enough in the paper, and interest enough in the great cause to which it is devoted, and interest enough in the prosperity of the communities around them, to see to it, that their librarian subscribe for half a dozen copies of the Michigan Farmer, more or less? Who will take this matter in hand? We have our eye at this moment upon certain individuals in different parts of the state, who, we have confidence to believe, will soon make a move in the matter.

A Book for Every Body.

The American Fruit Book; containing directions for raising, propagating, and managing fruit trees, shrubs, and plants; with a description of the best varieties of fruit, including new and valuable kinds; embellished and illustrated with numerous engravings of fruits, trees, insects, grafting, budding, training, &c., &c.

We have received from the publisher a copy of the above book. It is a splendidly got up volume, of 288 pages, and it is enough to recommend it to public favor, that S. W. Cole, late Editor of the Boston Cultivator, and at present Editor of the New England Farmer, author of the American Veterinarian, &c., &c. is its author. We can assure our readers, from a hasty perusal, that it is all that the above title represents it to be. It is designed as a cheap manual for the uninitiated masses, as well as a guide, assistant, and help-mate to the professional horticulturist—and well does it answer the end. It will probably not depreciate the value of this book in the estimation of our readers, to inform them that the Michigan Farmer is one of the publications to which the author acknowledges himself

indebted for the materials of his work. See advertisement of it on another page.

Oregon Corn—A Curiosity.

Mr. Horace Gray, of Grosse Ile, recently gave us an account of an experiment he had been making, the last season, with Oregon corn, the seeds of which were procured from the Patent Office. The yield was a hundred and ten bushels of shelled corn to the acre, upon ground which, the year before, had produced only fifteen bushels of barley to the acre, a dressing of manure having been applied in the meantime. The ears, we should think, must be immensely large, as they contain from sixteen to thirty-two rows of kernels each three-fourths of an inch long. And the stalks appear to have been large in proportion, the ears being set as high as a tall man could reach from the ground. One stalk measured ten feet and a half from the ground to the first ear. The field must have presented the appearance of a youthful forest. The stumps, he remarked, are still in the ground, and in what way to encounter them he hardly knows. The stalks being removed, and divested of their foliage, were encountered by the hogs and chewed to pumice, so sugary and luscious were their juices to their delicate tastes.—The grain too, appeared to be devoured with equal gust by their hogships, for he remarked, that they would eat a quarter more of it than of any other kind of corn. Horses preferred it even to oats, it being as much softer than the gourd seed as the gourd seed is softer than the flint corn. It makes good meal, and is apparently as nourishing and every way as good for family use, as that of any other kind of corn.

In another part of the same field, the soil and preparation being the same, he planted the dent, or gourd seed corn, which yielded only eighty bushels of shelled corn to the acre.

He remarked, that he would not recommend the Oregon corn for general cultivation, as it was about two weeks later than the dent, and would not be likely to come to maturity in this climate, unless the season was uncommonly favorable, or the situation such as to protect it from the frosts. Grosse Ile being surrounded by water, enjoys peculiar advantages in this respect.

Wanted two or three persons who can come well recommended, to act as travelling agents for the Farmer. None are wanted but such as would feel themselves at home in the business.

Just the Sort.—A text for us.

LYNDON, March 4th, 1849.

Mr. Isham, Dear Sir:—Being thankful for the improvement of the Michigan Farmer, five of us have entered into a club, and forward the money to you in advance which is the way that we, young men, intend to do business.* We are all young men,† and want all the instruction that we can get, in the line of agriculture and horticulture, for we truly think that there is no branch of business so much neglected in this part of the state, and I doubt not that if we should become more interested in the matter, we would have important help from scientific men like our friend Isham and others.‡

Yours, &c.,

J. H. COLLINS.

* That is the way for young men to begin the world, if they mean to be anything. Habit is every thing. It is what makes the character, and habits formed in early life, are seldom changed afterwards. If a young man means to succeed in any pursuit, he must begin right. And of all the elements of character, which are essential to success, promptness is by no means the least important. Nor is its importance confined to the simple matter of meeting pecuniary responsibilities. It should spread itself out over all the diversifications of business. In fact, it is rather a matter of course, that the man who is prompt in pecuniary matters, is equally prompt in every thing else. Show us the man who never pays a debt but at the end of an execution, and we will show you one who never does any thing at the proper time. If he be a farmer, he is never ready to commence a piece of work, until a week or two has been spent in talking about it, and making abortive efforts to begin, and then he finds himself so late in the season, that he hurries it through and leaves it half done. And O what crops! He need not set up scare-crows. And then his cattle—where are they? They have gone through a regular course of training, from infancy up, until they can leap a fence like a deer. Yes, a regular course of training! In the first place, his fences are made low, and then, when the top rails happen to get thrown off, he will pass a dozen times within ten rods of the spot, before he will turn aside to put them up, if he has occasion to pass so many times, before his cattle take advantage of the invitation thus extended to them, to try their luck in the next field. It is in this manner, that his cattle and horses are trained, till they can jump any fence that comes in their way, and no small portion of his time is spent in running after

them, to say nothing of the damage thus done to his own crops and those of his neighbors. And then, look at his house, look at his barn, and look at his door yard, all bearing marks of his abominable negligence, and proclaiming to every passer-by the character of the slovenly occupant.

And this is the man who is forever doling out his piteous strains about his "bad luck." O there never was a man that had such luck! And what became of his luck? Why, it silently spread its wings and took its flight, while he was snoozing away his time, and dreaming about commencing a piece of work a week hence, which ought to have been commenced a week ago. That's what became of his luck. If he had had his eyes open upon his business, and been a minute man as he ought, ready for any service which demanded his attention, his luck never would have gotten away from him in that manner, without his knowing what had become of it, or how it had contrived to make its escape. If by any means, it should desert him, he would know exactly where it had gone, and how he must go to work to get it back.—Ed.

†The very sort we want. The young men of our country are the hope of the agricultural press. They are measurably free from those blind prejudices which keep ignorance so many farmers in advanced life. Very few who pass the age of thirty, without having the spirit of improvement waked up within them, are ever afterwards reclaimed. Indeed, if we were on a tour for procuring subscribers for an agricultural paper, we should never throw away time in calling upon a man, who had passed the age of forty, and never taken a publication of the kind, for we should be almost sure to meet a rebuff, and if we should succeed in getting his name, we should not expect him to take any interest in the paper, or to continue it beyond the term for which he subscribed, if indeed he should take it from the Post Office at all. Forlorn indeed would be the hope of the agricultural press if such as these were its dependance. Ed.

†We thank our young friends for their well-meant compliment, and will endeavor to bear our blushing honors as meekly as possible. For one who has just learned his A B C's to be called "a man of science," is certainly putting his virtues to a pretty severe trial. That we have occasionally taken a peep into the vast and open field of science—that we have rambled along its outskirts, and sometimes lost our-

selves amid the mazes of its limitless expanse—that we have plucked a flower here, and a gem there, and lingered with fond delight upon the enchanted ground, is certainly true. And most gladly would we take all our young friends by the hand, and lead them along those delightful walks, that they might look abroad upon the beauties of the place, and see what we have seen, and feel what we have felt.

And the entrance to these delightful regions is open and free to all. It is true that there are certain hobgoblins stationed at the gateway, which frighten multitudes away, and so formidable and repulsive is the aspect they present, that but here and there one has the courage and resolution to encounter them. We refer, of course, to the technical terms which are necessarily made use of in the sciences, but which, in reality, so far from rendering them complex and difficult, actually simplify them to a very great degree, and greatly facilitate their acquisition. Once mastered, these terms put off their forbidding aspect, and the learner passes unharmed into the open field of science. Nor is the conquest half as difficult as a casual view would lead one to suppose. Try it.—Ed.

A Refreshing Morsel.

When we took the Farmer in hand, fifteen months ago, the idea of our being able to compete successfully with the standard agricultural journals at the East, was fairly derided. We were told, in more instances than one, that whatever of interest might be infused into a publication of the kind here, would have to be taken from Eastern papers, and that people would patronize those papers in preference to one which only retailed their contents at second hand. In addition to this, it will be remembered, that the paper was only a fifty cent concern, published once a month, when we took it, and that we ventured upon the hazardous experiment of changing it to a semi-monthly, and raising the price all the way up to a dollar, which to many seemed a fearful step, and certain ruin was predicted as a consequence. Add to this, that we had had no experience in this new and very difficult department of editorial labor. And then there were other discouragements, pressing us to the earth, in comparison with which, all these were as nothing—discouragements which no pen can portray, no tongue describe.

At the outset of our labors, our very worst apprehensions were realized. Hun-

dreds upon hundreds stopped the paper, without so much as giving us a chance for a trial. While, during the first three months scarcely twenty new names were added to our list. That was a dark and gloomy hour for the Farmer, and it was, in more instances than one, near coming to a death pause for want of means to keep the wheels agoing. But we faltered not, nor doubted, for a moment, that we should succeed. Calmly and steadily, we prosecuted our humble efforts, and soon, the scale began to turn, the clouds which hung upon our prospect, began to clear away, the sun shone out, light fell upon our path, and friends, which, in the dark hour of our misfortune, stood coldly by, began to gather around us. And from that time to the present, the Farmer has been constantly rising in public favor, its subscription list extending, and its prospects every way improving. The following is but a specimen of the letters we are constantly receiving from the most intelligent men in the Western country, and they give good evidence, that the Farmer is winning its way to the regards of such men, and seating itself deeply in their affections.

Nor is it, at the West alone that the Farmer has found favor. It has been spoken of by the best agricultural journals at the East as taking rank with the best in the land, and many of them have been indebted largely to its pages. And in an important work, recently published in Boston, (a volume of some 300 pages) the Michigan Farmer is mentioned as one of the authorities, from which its materials were drawn.

We say not these things, we trust in the spirit of boasting, but simply to bring the two parts of our short, but eventful history as connected with the Farmer, into contrast with each other, that all our readers may rejoice with us in view of dangers safely passed, discouragements overcome, difficulties mastered, and triumphs achieved.

February 18th, 1849.

FRIEND ISHAM:—I here include two dollars for your much valued paper, after so long delay for the past and present volume. I can truly say that of four different agricultural papers I have taken, I never perused one with so much pleasure, as I have yours.

I have been trying to arouse the lethargy of my neighbors to the value of your paper by distributing it among them, and I entertained hopes, of getting four or five

names for the present volume; but we are disappointed, in getting our mail route established, until summer; then I have the promise of five or six names for you, this being the only objection. It is a great pleasure to me to assist in promoting the valuable and important truths with which your paper is fraught. Believe me, sir, I will do my best in enlightening my neighbor's minds.*

Yours, AUGUSTUS HAZARD.

A Fact in Potatoe Culture, and Other Matters.

The following directions for planting and digging the potatoe, are very important to be observed by all who would have a tolerable crop of that important esculent.—The fact mentioned shows clearly the fatal effects of suffering it to remain in the ground after the tops are dead. Mr. Brown, the author of the following, is, we believe, the President of the Calhoun county Agricultural Society. We hope to receive frequent communications from the same source:

For the Michigan Farmer.

OSHTENO, (EMMETT,) March 17, 1849.

MR. ISHAM—Sir: It will soon be time to plant potatoes, and I would advise your friends (the farmers who take your paper,) to plant them early, on dry, sandy soil, without manure.

I planted a piece of ground with potatoes in 1847—plowed and hoed them as usual, and in the early part of August, one-half of the vines died. The dead ones were scattered promiscuously among the green; and it was a fact worthy of remark, that the vines in every hill were either *all* dead, or *all* green. After considerable rain, fearing the potatoes in the dead hills would start to grow again, I had them dug—they were *all* sound and good, and remained so until we used the last, late in the fall.—The other half were dug the usual time in the fall, when full one-half were found to be diseased and worthless. From these circumstances, I have come to the conclusion that potatoes should be dug as soon as the vines die, be that when it may.

I am glad to learn that your list of subscribers in this vicinity has been extended of late.* It may not be amiss to say, that there are yet too many hereabouts who know too much or too little, to take an agricultural paper. Perhaps if a small corner of your paper was filled with matter which would amuse *that* class of readers, they might be induced to look into the oth-

er part of the paper from curiosity, and in that way learn a little.†

Yours, &c.,

JEREMIAH BROWN.

N. B. I was glad to see your remarks on Farmers' Clubs. You are right—and every town should have one or more clubs.

*Battle Creek is the Postoffice at which Mr. B. receives his paper, and on the principle of rendering honor to whom honor is due, we would say, that our Battle Creek list of subscribers is more numerous than any other upon our books. Kalamazoo comes next, Pontiac next, &c. Some towns which ranked high upon our books last year, are far, *far* down in the scale this year, not so much from the fact that they have decreased, as that others have increased. Among these is the great farming town of Plymouth, and several other great farming towns, which might be mentioned. In one of these towns, we understand, that three hundred copies of one of those trashy publications, from the east, which are exerting such a wide-spread influence for evil, are taken by the farming population, and at the same time, not more than twenty copies of the Michigan Farmer. We refrain from mentioning names at present, but if there is no reform in this matter, we shall certainly do so, let opprobrium fall on whom it may. It is high time for these grown up children to "put away childish things," and try to be something, and we intend to make examples of a few of them for the benefit of the rest. Their gullibility is amazing.—Ed.

†If we can possibly reconcile our feelings to the low business, we will certainly appropriate some little nook in the Farmer to this class of persons, by way of experiment, and as a sort of bait to catch them with, if possible. We have sometimes tried to spear them, but they are so good at dodging, that when we think we have done execution, and come to look for our prey, lo! they are not there.—Ed.

For the Michigan Farmer.

Dairying.

The dairy has hitherto been neglected in this State, though no section is better adapted to grazing than our timbered lands. The subject deserves investigation. Why should capital not seek this direction?—The reason is obvious, drawn from induction. It is the want of confidence in prospective income—the uncertainty of producing a revenue. This is the most powerful negative cause that interposes to pre-

vent investment in this production. This to some extent, is an unfounded inference. If we examine the receipts of the most experienced dairymen, we shall see at once a delusion—that the capital invested in this branch of industry, yields a revenue equal to most other pursuits, and the security of the investment is far more stable than that of almost any other adventure.

It is estimated by those best qualified to judge, that a good cow will produce an annual revenue equal to her cost. A genuine, first class cow, will yield ten quarts of milk per day, for three hundred days in the year. A second class cow will average eight quarts for three hundred days, or five pounds of butter per week, for forty weeks, or 500 pounds of cheese per annum.—This estimate will be reduced one-half by the outlay in feed and attention, leaving a net profit of fifty per cent on the capital invested.

We assume the position that capital is better rewarded here, in this branch of industry, than in the eastern States. There, land is limited, subdivided in small sections, and parcelled out to actual cultivators, and held at exorbitant prices. Here, the case is different. Three thousand dollars will purchase and stock a farm with one hundred cows. Six thousand dollars would not purchase the same amount of land, of equal fertility, in any of the New England States. Hence we could realize a larger per cent on the investment.

Cows should be milked by good, amiable, gentlemanly milkers. A cow will never give as much milk, or hold out as well, with rough and unkind treatment. Kind treatment is as indispensable as good keeping.

It is desirable, in making butter, to divide your herd in two or three classes.—The milk of the same quality should be strained together; the butter will be of uniform color and better quality. To give butter an excellent flavor, some dairymen practice using one part of sugar, one of nitre, and two parts of salt, mixed in proportion of one ounce to the pound. This gives to the butter a peculiar taste, which it would not otherwise possess.

The cow is the most useful of domestic animals, ranging the highest in the animal kingdom. From a wild and ferocious nature, she has been reclaimed, domesticated, and made to subserve the interest of man. Her value has been greatly augmented by improvement. Still the work is not yet accomplished: much remains to be done if we would reap the full fruition of our labor.

MICHIGAN.

Progress in Lenawee County.

There was a meeting on the 24th ult. of the recently formed Agricultural Society of Lenawee county, and another address delivered by friend Gibbons. We learn that it was an occasion of much interest, the court house being well filled. From one to two hundred farmers were present, and numbers were added to the Society. The following is the concluding portion of friend G's address. We doubt not the entire address would be interesting to our readers, and hope more of it will be forthcoming:

For the Michigan Farmer.

The Michigan Gold Region.

Having for some time past entertained a pretty strong suspicion that gold might be found in this part of the country, and as you had taken the trouble to elect me *County Surveyor*, I thought it would be no more than fair to reciprocate the favor, by making a pretty thorough examination in this county, to see if any of the precious stuff lay within reach of those who preferred remaining at home and taking care of their families to going to California.—And you may, perhaps, feel not a little astonished at the result. I find there is a vein, and in some places a very rich vein of it, running through every man's farm in this, and some of the adjoining counties; and it appears, with but very few exceptions, (such as where there are limestone stratas, marl beds, large deposits of vegetable matter in swamps, &c.) to be very near the surface, seldom deeper than ten or twelve inches, and often not so deep; and yet, shallow as it is, I strongly suspect one reason why the farmers have not found more of it, is because they have not *dug quite deep enough*. I find, too, that the best instruments yet discovered for digging it out of the earth, are the *plough* and *cultivator*. A heavy roller passing over the surface, sometimes facilitates the process; the harrow or drag, and hoe are also very useful in searching for it—but the real "gold-digger," for finding the "placers," is composed of quite a number of materials known by the vulgar name of manures. Now, as my mine is so near home, and may be got with so much less risk and danger than those away towards sunset,

Why should we go to California,
Where gold appears so thickly strown,
While every man who owns a farm
A mine possesses of his own?
A "golden region" near at hand,
That will not tempt his feet to stray
To some Utopian far-off land,
Where untold dangers mark the way.

But where he may at early dawn,
With useful plow, and hoe of steel,
Go labor till the welcome horn
Recalls him to his wholesome meal.

And then renew his healthful toil,
With honest hope and peace of mind,
Expecting from the fertile soil,
His needful share of gold to find.

No gold dust idol in his heart,
To which he bows at risk of life,
And leaving those he should protect,
Forsakes his children, home, and wife.

No thousand leagues, through desert wilds,
With savage tribes to dog his way,
No camp-bred fever in his veins,
To snatch him from his hopes away.

No murderous hands, for lust of gold,
To use the fatal bowie knife,
And leave for him an orphan child,
A sorrowing, sad, and widow'd wife.

But turning to his cheerful home,
As Sol is sinking in the west,
He finds, while plenty crowns his toil,
That useful labor sweetens rest.

Then may the golden region here,
Still claim our kindly fostering care,
And all its choicest fruits appear
Should be our *earn, united prayer*.

For the Michigan Farmer.

Grubs in the Head of Sheep.

MR. EDITOR:—My attention has been attracted to an article which appeared in your paper, in reference to the grub in the head of sheep. Permit me through your columns to state a few facts, which have fallen under my observation within the last eight or ten years. A few years since, I was called upon by a neighbor in Pittsfield, who informed me that he had lost some of his best sheep, by a disease unknown to him, and wished me to accompany him to his residence. When we arrived in his yard, there were lying about, a number of sheep, dead with the same distemper. One or two sheep of good size, and in good order particularly attracted our attention. Their heads were drawn to one side of the body, and at times they would jump in the air, their eyes of a glaring appearance, nostrils distended, and frothy mucus running from the nose, and on putting the hand toward the sheep, they proved to be blind. After the sheep were dead, I proposed to dissect the head, as that appeared to me to be the organ diseased. In passing up the membranous lining of the nose, we found small white maggots, alive, and making their way up the nose, evidently having been deposited on the mucus, during warm weather in summer. Continuing our experiment, we found some five or more large grubs on each side of the nose. Some of them were fastened on the brain. These grubs were over an inch in length, with large black heads, with a dark streak running from the head to the lower extremities, and purple spots on the back. The

insect that deposits its eggs on the noses of sheep, resembles the horse fly that lays its eggs on the inside of horses' legs in the summer, but much smaller, and very quick in their motion, and when sheep are seen collecting in large bodies, or jumping up suddenly, then the bee is committing its depredations.

Hundreds of sheep are lost yearly, in Michigan, for want of information among the farmers. "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," and every farmer at shearing time, would do well to provide himself with a tar bucket with a plenty of tar, and as he shears his sheep, besmear their noses with tar, it being offensive to the fly, and healthy for the sheep. Act on this plan two or three times during the summer season, and there will be little trouble with the grub in the head of sheep. For the last ten years this has been my practice, and I have lost no sheep with this disease.

Scio.

J. G. MORSE.

Catalogues of Fruits.

We have before us a catalogue of fruit trees, shrubbery, &c., in the nursery of James Dougall, Esq., near Amherstburg, Canada—just published. This catalogue embraces a great variety of choice fruits. Mr. D. is a great amateur, and takes great pride in such things. He never goes to a fair without bearing off a great many prizes.

We have also before us the catalogue of Messrs. Hubbard and Davis, whose nurseries at Troy, Oakland county, and in the vicinity of this city, are well known as among the best in the State, embracing the best varieties of fruit, shrubbery, &c. Messrs. Hubbard and Davis are also very much in the habit of taking prizes at fairs.

Also the catalogue of J. C. Holmes, Esq., whose nursery is one mile from this city, on the Chicago road; and as Mr. Holmes is too modest a man to speak for himself, we would take occasion to say, that although he has not been long enough in the business to enter the lists in the fruit line, as a competitor at the fairs, he is in a fair way to do it soon, and that too, in no half way manner. His young nursery contains the selectest varieties of various kinds of fruit and shrubbery, already fit for transplanting.

See the advertisements of these gentlemen on another page.

Now is your time—make haste and delay not—"procrastination is the thief of time."

Anti Book Farmers look out!

The author of the following communication, Capt. Thomson, late of the U. S. army, (son in law of Gen. Brady) appears to be striking out improvements in his new profession, which may well occasion alarm among those of our farmers who have the least vestige of veneration left for the good old ways of our agricultural fathers. What say you, who have made farming the business of your lives, and who belong to that class that "know all about it"—is it not too bad to be eclipsed and run away from by these book-farming upstarts? But it's of no use to complain, whine, or rage. The thing has gone quite too far to be put a stop to. These dangerous innovators, including vast numbers who have made farming the business of their lives as well as you, and who "know all about it" too, have gotten such a start, that it is utterly vain to attempt to put them down, and the only hope of salvation for you is to join in the race and see what can be done to recover your former good standing.

For the Michigan Farmer.

Improved Harrows.

NOVELTY PLACE, GREENFIELD, (Mich.) }
February 22d, 1849. }

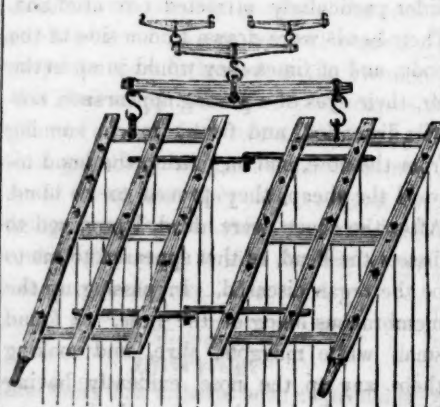
MR. ISHAM—DEAR SIR: Herewith I send you drawings of two harrows, which you are at liberty to use at your own discretion.

Next in importance to the plow in the new system of alternate husbandry, stands the harrow, and two good ones are wanted by every farmer; the first for pulverizing the soil and the second for seeding: these are intended to meet that want; the first should be stout and substantial, the second may be made of lighter structure. It should cover more ground and each tooth have less ground to work.

Various are the forms given to this useful implement, yet it does not seem to have received that attention in its systematic construction that has been given to other implements, or that is due to its importance. We frequently see the old fashioned triangular harrow in use yet, but the most common and equally objectionable one is the square harrow drawn by a corner. It carries forward sods or any other obstacle that may become involved in the teeth, to a very amazing degree, and to the great prejudice of its work. Moreover its work is very unequal, a multiplicity of teeth passing over the ground at and near the diagonal in the direction of its motion, with a rapid diminution towards the outer

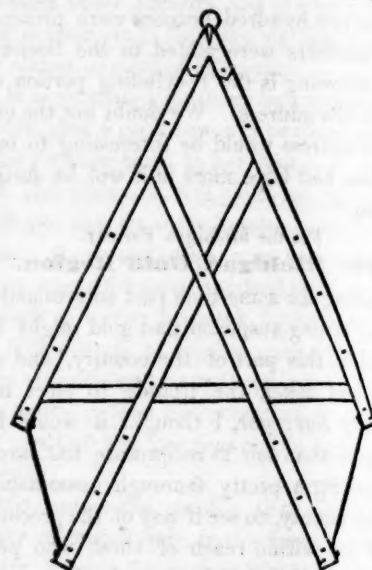
angles, rendering it necessary to lap one about upon another to make its work anything like equal. The hinge harrow, given in the 3d No. of the "Farmer" (current series) is also objectionable, all the bars being inclined in the same direction, gives it a tendency to swing round in that direction, more or less according to the roughness of the ground, thus causing the teeth of the same bar to follow in the same track, leaving balks between the different bars, and worrying the team by an oblique tension of the traces. That this will be the manner of its operation, may be readily understood by supposing plates of sheet iron a foot wide to take the place of the teeth of the harrow; now place it on pulverized soil so that its weight may sink the edges of the plates into the soil, and put it in motion. You will readily perceive that the pressure of the earth in front and on the left of the plates, will cause the hind end of the implement to swing round to the right, each plate making a clean cut in the ground; in like manner (in a less degree) but more or less according to the roughness of the ground, will the teeth of the harrow operate. It may be said this defect may be remedied by changing the point of attachment more to the left, but this will only answer for a soil of uniform texture, and the frequent changes necessary in uneven ground renders it wholly objectionable.

[The following is the cut to which allusion is made above, and which was inserted in our third number of the present volume.]



The concentric angular and reacting hinge harrows are intended to obviate the foregoing objections, by disposing of an equal number of bars on either side of the line of traction, making an equal angle with it, but in reversed order, so that any force operating on one side to swing it about, may be met by an equal force coming from the

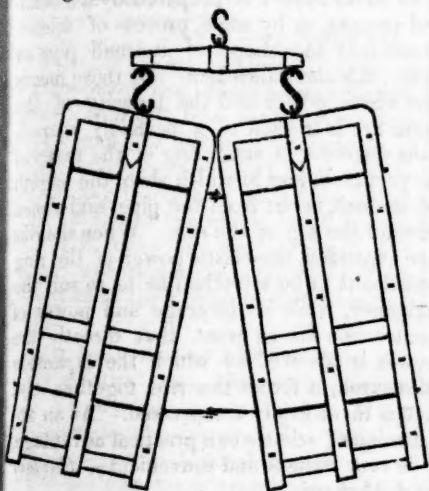
opposite side, and "vice versa." That this will be the effect of this form of structure, will be readily understood from the drawings, and that their constant tendency by their own operation, must be to draw true, and give to every tooth in the whole system, equal work. See cut on next page.



The concentric angular harrow consists of 4 main bars, a cross bar, two iron braces and 25 teeth, with a hook and ring in front (on top.) The four main timbers are six feet long, 3 inches thick by $3\frac{1}{2}$ deep, cross bar 3 by $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, teeth $\frac{3}{4}$ iron: the braces may be round or flat bars secured to the corners with T bolts. To construct this harrow, take two of the main bars, and lay the end of one upon that of the other, and open the other ends to five feet inclusive, next place the two other main bars within the first, and cross them as shown in the drawing, so that each two parallel timbers shall be 16 inches apart from centers: then frame together. The teeth of the inner system are to bisect the spaces between those in front. In order to effect this construction, lay off 5 inches on each outer bar from the centre of their crossings, for the centers of your first 2 teeth, thence 11 inches for the centers of the next, and so on throughout. For the inner system place the first teeth at the centre of crossing of the bars, thence 10 inches from centers of the remainder. It will be seen that in the direct forward motion of the harrow this last set of teeth must mathematically bisect the spaces between those in front.

The reacting hinge harrow is composed of two small harrows, 5 feet long by 2 feet 2 inches wide inclusive, joined together by iron rods terminating in simple eye and socket hinges with nuts. The main bar

and head cross bar, are $2\frac{1}{2}$ by 3 inches; the other cross bars $2\frac{1}{2}$ by $\frac{3}{4}$ inch; the front corners are rounded and cased with iron, the two inner ones chamfered off and plated back six inches, so as to bring the two first teeth within $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches of each other, and allow space sufficient for the harrows, to play freely upon their hinges: by rounding the inner bars they may be brought almost tangent in front; their divergence is 22 inches in the clear in rear. There are 30 teeth, of $\frac{5}{8}$ iron, covering five feet ten inches of ground in motion, each tooth working $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches.



As I am scarcely domiciled in my new vocation, I have not had time yet, but intend soon to make a stir among my neighbors in the cause of the "Farmer."

I am trying my skill in bees, fruits, stock, grass, grain, and horticulture, as well as building, and shall be happy from time to time in furnishing you with the light of my experience, provided you will be at the trouble of giving my crude productions a suitable dress for their appearance in the columns of your *highly* useful and widely circulating periodical.

Very respectfully sir, I am your
Obedient servant.

J. L. T.

P. S. Are you likely soon to possess facilities for analyzing some of our soil?

The Wool Grower,

And Magazine of Agriculture and Horticulture—a monthly, of sixteen pages octavo, edited and published by T. C. Peters, Buffalo, New York, price fifty cents a year. We have received the first number of the above work. It is neatly got up, and filled with interesting matter, and to the wool growing interest especially, it will be an important auxiliary. Mr. Peters' experience in the wool trade, will enable him to throw much interest into its columns.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

The True "Lady."—The facetious Dow, Jr. occasionally throws off some happy hits at the affectations of high life. The following remarks, although they may have but little poetry in them, contain nevertheless, some wholesome truths which would be particularly seasonable to some we could mention. In his advice to young men in search of companions, he remarks: Oh, you foolish idolaters at the shrine of beauty! Know you not that hundreds of husbands are made miserable by handsome wives, and that thousands are happy in the possession of homely ones? homely without, beautiful within. Alas! what is beauty? It is a flower that wilts and withers almost as soon as plucked—a transient rainbow—a fleeting meteor—a deceitful will-o-the-wisp—suffumigated moonshine. The kind of wife you want is one of good morals, and knows how to mend trowsers—who can reconcile peeling potatoes with practical or fashionable piety—who can waltz with a dash-churn and sing with the tea-kettle—who understands broomology, and the true science of mopping—who can knit stockings without knitting her brows, and knit up her husband's ravelled sleeve of care—who prefers sewing tears with a needle to sowing tares by scandal with the tongue. Such is decidedly a *better* half. Take her if you can get her, when you find her—let her be up to the elbows in suds of a wash-tub, or picking geese in a cow stable.

My hearers—our text speaks of a lady before a tub. You may think it absurd, but let me assure you that a female can be a lady before a tub or in the kitchen, as well as in the drawing room or parlor.—What constitutes a lady? It is not costly dress, paint for the cheeks, false hair, and still falser airs, but it is her general deportment—her intellectual endowments, and that evidence of virtue which commands the respect and silent admiration of the world. She would be recognized as a lady at once—it matters not where, or in what situation she may be found.

Botany.—The study of this beautiful science is particularly adapted to young ladies, to whom we would recommend it as a lasting source of pleasure and amusement. It will be found much less difficult than may at first be apprehended, and the enjoyment experienced in its progress will be such, that difficulties much greater than those which really present themselves, would be no barrier to the attainment of the science. The nomenclature, which appears at first view so repulsive, soon loses its terrors, and becomes familiar, and the pleasures which result from the application of principles, the exercise which this science requires, and the perpetual contemplation of the variegated and splendid colorings of nature, operate as a species of attraction so irresistible, that the student can neither resist nor control it. No object can be more delightful than to behold a lovely woman, indulging a passion for that

which is in itself so beautiful and innocent, or than to see her "looking through nature, up to nature's God." What higher source of gratification can there be than to stroll amidst the groves, or wander over mountain heights and enjoy the magnificent scenery of nature, and inhale the breeze teeming with fragrance, and redolent with sweets, while you are in pursuit of a richer banquet, a more delightful spectacle, the fair and exquisite gifts of Flora.

Social Kindness.—How sweet is social affection! When the world is dark without, we have light within. When cares disturb the breast—when sorrow broods around the heart—what joy gathers in the circle of love! We forget the world, with all its animosities, while blest with social kindness. That man cannot be unhappy who has hearts that vibrate in sympathy with his own—who is cheered by the smiles of affection and the voice of tenderness.—Let the world be dark and cold—let the hate and animosity of bad men gather about him in the place of business—but when he enters the ark of love—his own cherished circle—he forgets all these, and the cloud passes from his brow, and the sorrow from his heart. The warm sympathies of his wife and children dispel every shadow, and he feels a thrill of joy in his bosom which words are inadequate to express. He who is a stranger to the joys of social kindness, has not begun to live.

The Affections.—"Were I in a desert," says the sympathetic Sterne, "I would find something in it to call forth my affections. If I could not do better, I would fasten them upon some sweet myrtle, or seek some melancholy cypress and repose beneath its shades; I would carve my name upon them, and declare they were the loveliest trees throughout the desert. If their leaves withered, I would teach myself to mourn, and when they renewed their verdure, I would instinctively rejoice.

The heart and the affections require to be called forth; and if we are so unfortunate as to be destitute of friends, we must endeavor to place them upon something that is sensible of our attachment; for to a mind endowed with feelings and sensibility, nothing can be so dreadful as a state of indifference."

The Happy Girl.—Ah, she is a happy girl—we know her by her looks and buoyant spirits. Day in and day out she finds something to do, and she takes hold of work as if she did not fear to soil her hands or dirty her apron. Such girls we love and respect wherever we find them—in a palace or a hovel. Always pleasant and always kind, they never turn up their noses before your face or slander you behind your back. They have more good sense, and better employment. What are flirts, and bustle-bound girls in comparison with these? Good for nothing but to look at; and that is rather disgusting. Give us the industrious and happy girl, and we care not who worship fashionable and idle simpletons.

YOUNG MEN'S DEPARTMENT.

To Young Men.—There is no moral object so beautiful to me as a conscientious young man. I watch him as a star in the heavens; clouds may be before him, but we know that his light is behind them, and will beam again; the blaze of others' popularity may outshine him, but we know that though not seen, he illuminates his own true sphere. He resists temptation not without a struggle, for that is not virtue; but he does resist and conquer, he hears the sarcasm of the profligate, and it stings him, for that is the trial of virtue, but heals the wound with his own pure touch. He heeds not the watchword of fashion, it leads to sin; the atheist, who says not only in his heart but with his lips, "there is no God!" controls him not; he sees the hand of a creating God and rejoices in it.

Woman is sheltered by fond arms and loving counsel; old age is protected by its experience, and manhood by its strength; but the young man stands amid the temptations of the world, like a self balanced tower; happy he who seeks and gains the prop and shelter of morality.

Onward, then, conscientious youth! raise thy standard and nerve thyself for good ness. If God has given thee intellectual power, awaken it in that cause; never let it be said of thee, He helped to swell the tide of sin, by pouring his influence into its channels. If thou art feeble in mental strength, throw not that drop into a polluted current. Awake, rise young man! assume the beautiful garb of virtue! It is fearfully easy to sin; it is difficult to be pure and holy. Put on the strength; then! let truth be the lady of thy love—defend her.—*Southern Rose.*

Habit of Reading.—Character is formed more as the result of habits of daily reading, than we are accustomed to think. Scarcely less depends on this than on the character of the book read. One man will glance over a dozen books, gaining some conception of their contents, but without mastering a single thought, and making it his own; while another, in the perusal of a single work, will gather materials for thought and conversation for a life time. Grimke of South Carolina, an eminent scholar and orator, attributes his distinction to the influence of a thorough reading and study of a single book—Butler's Analogy—while thousands, if they confess the truth, might ascribe their mental dissipation and imbecility to the indiscriminate and cursory reading of whatever comes in their way. There is an evil in the direction that lies back of the character of the popular literature, and that could not but work immense mischief, even if what is so universally read were a great deal better than it is. We allude to the habit of reading for amusement or excitement. There are multitudes who have no other or higher object in reading. If the book is only "interesting" it suffices. No matter whether it contains a single valuable thought, fact,

or principle; no matter whether it is true or false. It is enough that a morbid love of what is wonderful or amusing is gratified. It helps to "kill time," and satisfies an appetite that is about as craving and about as healthful as that of the drunkard for his cups.

MECHANICS' DEPARTMENT.

A New Thing in Mechanics.—Mr. Joseph Harris, Jr., of this city, has invented and patented a box and axle, which requires no oil, and yet almost completely escapes that destroying angel of all machinery—friction. At least so we cannot but hope, from seeing a working model, which, we understand from Mr. Harris, has been put in a lathe and turned one thousand revolutions in a minute,—a motion which, with a common sized railroad truck wheel, would carry it about two miles in a minute, or one hundred and twenty miles in an hour, without producing any perceptible heat, and without the use of a particle of oil. The mechanism by which a result so desirable and astonishing is effected, is somewhat after the manner of that discovered by the prophet Ezekiel in his vision, "a wheel in the middle of a wheel," or rather six wheels in the middle of one. The box is about five inches in diameter, and the axle three inches; and in the space between them are disposed, at equal distances, six anti-friction rollers, which are kept in their places by teeth at both ends, playing into corresponding circles of teeth in both the box and axle. There is no bearing upon these teeth, which are cut to the anti-friction curve.—The bearing is entirely upon the smooth portion of the rollers between the teeth. The only service of the teeth is to prevent the possibility of the rollers getting out of place.

That this invention will work admirably in the first place we have very little doubt. How it will wear, is a question which must be tested by experience. At all events, it is a thing which railroad directors and engineers will find it for their interest to look at carefully.—*Chronotype.*

Submarine Telegraph.—The experiment at Polkstone, England, of sinking a wire insulated with a coat of gutta percha, two miles in length, preparatory to sinking one over the straits of Dover, was entirely successful. Messages were passed from a steamer along the whole length to London and back, without the slightest difficulty.

Carving Machine.—Mr. J. M. Lingu, of Pittsburgh, Pa., has invented a machine for the manufacture of fancy carving, cutting block letter for signs and wood type, &c., which will prove one of the most useful things of the time. It performs the labor of ten men, does it at once, and at an immense saving on the old cost of furnishing such articles.

Cholera Protector.—A new galvanic belt is invented by Mr. Charles Rodgers, of Jefferson, Wisconsin, which is intended to

be worn around the body for the purpose of generating and imparting to the system the desired quantity of the galvanic fluid. The invention is the result of practical experience during an extensive practice of 16 years in various parts of the world.

New Application of India Rubber.—The Liverpool Albion describes an ingenious application of caoutchouc, or prepared India rubber, and which shows the expanding power of the preparation. It has been made and patented by Mr. Sangster, of Regent Street, to a very useful purpose.—It is to supersede springs of metal for the expansion of parasols, and for compressing the ribs of them, and of similar articles.—The India rubber is prepared by a chemical process, or by some process of science made into the shape of a small pipe or hose; it is also vulcanized. By these means the elastic power and the tenacity of the gum are increased to a perfectly marvelous degree. A small ring of the material so prepared, less in width than the eighth of an inch, is cut from the pipe, and placed around the top of the ribs. When the ribs are expanded, the elastic power of the ring enables it to be stretched so as to suit the exigency, while its leverage and power of contraction are so great, that directly the power is removed by which the expansion is secured, it forces the ribs together, and keeps them firmly compressed. As an application of science to a practical advantage, it is very curious and convenient.—*Farmer and Mechanic.*

Patent Safety Bridle.—Mr. Henry Seitz, of Marietta, Lancaster Co., Pa., says the Boston Cabinet, is the inventor of a very ingenious bridle, for which letters patent were recently granted, whereby it is impossible for the most spirited horse to kick or to run away, and perfectly safe for a lady to ride or drive. The principle on which it is constructed is to hold the horse by the application of a pulley, around which the reins are made to pass at the side of the horse's mouth, which enables the rider to exert a great deal of lever power to control the mouth of the animal, to check him at any moment.

New Force Pump.—Mr. J. T. Tasker, of this city, has invented a new force pump which bids fair to supersede all other machines of this description. The power is applied to a wheel, by which, operating with one hand, a person can with ease throw a jet of water over a four story building. This invention will produce a new era in the construction of fire engines.—*Farmer and Mechanic.*

Incrustation in Steam Boilers.—M. Cavé, the eminent French engineer, announces that he has ascertained that a number of small oak blocks, thrown into steam boilers, has the effect of completely preventing incrustation, and that it is sufficient to renew them about once a fortnight. If this be true, it is certainly a valuable discovery.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

A very destructive fire occurred at St. Joseph on the night of the 22d ult. destroying most of the business part of the town. The cause of the fire is not definitely known.

The Cleveland Herald notices, as a remarkable fact, that not a steamboat wintered in that port—a fact without a parallel in the history of Cleveland, since it has been a port of entry.

Col. Kinney, of Texas, has made a proposition to carry the Government mails to California. His couriers are to leave San Francisco and Corpus Christi on the first of each month, meeting and exchanging mails on the road. He proposes to carry part of the distance on pack-mules, and wagons the balance.

NEW YORK, March 27.

Despatches from Pittsburgh, state, on the authority of the Independence Republican of March 20, that advices have been received from Col. Fremont's expedition, of a most disastrous character; that Col. F., when passing through a mountain gorge, lost 130 mules in one night; that he was then left to make his way on foot; but, finding it was impossible to proceed farther, he despatched three men to seek some settlement.

Succor not returning in thirty days, Col. F. started the next 350 miles distant, where he arrived in nine days. Major Beale immediately despatched a party of dragoons to relieve Colonel F. and party. The Colonel was much emaciated, but accompanied the expedition. The sufferings of the party have been great. Later reports assert that all of Fremont's party perished.

Great Battle in India.—A battle occurred on the left bank of the river Jhelan, between the army of the Punjab under Lord Gangle, and the Shiek's forces under Mahaj Shuene Sing. A struggle in which the British had to deplore the loss of at least 93 officers and 5,500 men killed and wounded. Four guns were captured, and 5 regimental colors taken by the enemy.

France.—The prospects of tranquility are more favorable than during the past year. The Assembly is occupied in completing the election laws.

The Buffalonians are building a canal on the South side of the River, for harbor accommodation. It is to be 80 feet wide, twelve feet deep, and half a mile long. The Tonawanda movement, by which a new city is springing up at the mouth of Tonawanda Creek, seems to have stirred the Buffalonians. The canal is to be finished early in the season. The prospect that navigation will open early.

There is great excitement in Canada, and a strong annexation party has arisen. Postage on papers not sent from the office of publication, directed to any place within the state, has been reduced from three cents to one.

St. Louis and Chicago.

The people of St. Louis, for a long time, and, in fact, until they began to perceive the benefits to them, opposed the Illinois and Michigan Canal. They anticipated that it would draw a large portion of the trade to the north-west from their city, and thus injure its commerce by cutting off its supplies and depriving it of its market. So soon, however, as the canal was opened, and the products of the south destined for all the Lake Region, began to pour in upon them, their opposition was turned into a strenuous support, and their papers are daily filled with statements of the immense benefit derived and in prospect from this important work.

There was transported through the canal, last season, a large amount of lumber and shingles, and preparations are making in the pine districts of Michigan and Wisconsin, which will swell this branch of commerce to an immense amount. Capitalists from New York and Boston have interested themselves in the erection of extensive mills, and intend to market a large portion of their lumber in the direction of the south and west. St. Louis must form a depot and market, for a large share of this product, and it must all pass through Chicago, undergoing transshipment at this port.

In return for all this, and also to supply the whole Lake Region, St. Louis will ship an immense amount of merchandize, consisting of sugar, molasses, rice, tobacco, &c. Formerly these supplies came by the eastern route; but, the merchants on the Lakes can now purchase Rio coffee, white lead, linseed oil, refined sugars, candles, hemp, cotton yarn, &c., cheaper at St. Louis than they can in the east, and transport them at a much less cost to their destinations on the Lakes.

Chicago will form the depot for all these articles, and will thus stand in a relationship to St. Louis in which there will be established an almost perfect reciprocity.—*Chicago Democrat.*

Awful Catastrophe in a Glasgow Theatre.—The Dunlop-street Theatre, Glasgow, has been the scene of a most disastrous catastrophe. It is as follows:

Shortly after the performance on Saturday, Feb. 17, had commenced, an alarm was given, that a fire had broken out in the gallery, and the numerous auditory there became much excited. The fire brigade were soon at the theatre, and commenced operations, which increased the fears of the people, and a rush was made to the door, in order to escape. Despite all remonstrances, the people would be out and the result was the death of 64 individuals, besides four more or less injured. An idea of the scene at this moment would fail to reach reality. The authorities were soon at the spot, and while assistance was being procured, the gallery was ascended, when, at one of the landing places, was discovered a most horrifying spectacle—men, women and children, were huddled together

trodden under foot, dead or dying. All exertions to restore the poor creatures were successful only in a few instances. Sixty-one were dead.

It takes the Yankees.—Late last fall, during a severe gale on Lake Huron, the schooner *Platina*, Capt. Lehigh, was caught above Goderich, on the Canada side. The Capt. and crew made every effort to weather it, but in vain; the gale blew square on to a wild and rocky shore. The vessel endeavored to avoid her impending fate, by tacking and running along the coast, but in spite of every effort, the gale, or rather the hurricane, drove her rapidly down towards the breakers. Finding every effort to work off the shore in vain, the Capt. scoured the rough coast, to find some place less rocky than the rest, where there might be some hope of saving the vessel's crew; he discovered at last, a place among the breakers less rough than the rest; he put his helm up and ran square down before the furious gale—bows on to a sandy shore. Providence sent a heavy swell at the right moment, which lifted the vessel into three feet water, where she lay snug and safe from ice and storm, through the winter.

Finding the vessel safely moored, the gallant captain determined not to be idle, and with true Nantucket thrift, ran some planks from the vessel to the shore, immediately entered into a contract with the Government to teach young Indians—opened a school in his cabin, and has been doing a fair winter's business.—*Bulletin.* NADIR.

The Gov. has signed the charters of the Mich. Insurance, and Peninsular Banks.

Detroit Agricultural Warehouse

AND
SEED STORE.

Resolution

Passed unanimously by the "State Agricultural Society" of the State of Michigan:

Resolved, That we are gratified to learn that Messrs. Sprague & Co. are establishing in Detroit, a warehouse for keeping improved agricultural machines and implements, and the choicest variety of seeds for gardens and farms, adapted to the wants of the people of this state, and hope that people living in Michigan will appreciate the benefits of such an establishment within our limits, and give it their patronage.

EPAPHRO. RANSOM, Pres't.

A. W. HOVEY, Secretary.

SPRAGUE & Co. dealers in Agricultural and Horticultural Implements, Horse Powers, Smut and Threshing Machines, Flower, Field and Garden Seeds, Bulbous Roots of all kinds, Fruit trees and Shrubbery, No. 30, Woodward Avenue, corner Woodbridge-st. Detroit, Mich.

☞ The highest market price paid for grass and clover seed, dried apples, &c. &c. Consignments of pork, lard, butter, and produce generally respectfully solicited and promptly attended to. Country dealers supplied at manufacturers' prices. All orders by mail or otherwise faithfully executed. Our assortment will be found on examination, to comprise every thing wanted for use by the farmer, the dairyman and the gardener.

Farmers and dealers are cordially invited to call and examine our stock after the 20th of April, when we shall open the establishment. Any thing not comprised in our catalogue, which is called for, will be promptly furnished without any additional expense to the purchaser.

March 24, 1849. f

DETROIT PRICE CURRENT.

Flour, bbl.	3 86	\$3 87	Salt,	\$1 31
Corn, bus.		34	Butter,	12 1/2
Oats,		25	Eggs, doz.	12 1/2
Rye,		34	Hides, lb.	3a6 1/2
Barley,		56	Wheat, bus.	75
Hogs, 100 lbs	3 50	a2 5	Hams, lb.	6a7
Apples, bush	25a50		Onions, bu.	50a63
Potatoes,		50	Cranberries,	1 75
Hay, ton,	8 00	a10 00	Buckwheat 100lbs.	1 50
Wool, lb.	14a28		Indian meal,	" 75
Peas, bu,		75	Beef, do	2 00
Beans,		75a80	Lard, lb. retail,	7
Beef, bbl.	6 00	a7 00	Honey,	10
Pork,	10 50	a11 50	Apples, dried,	75
White fish,	6 00	a6 50	Peaches, do	2 00
Trout,	5 50	a6 50	Clover seed, bu.	4 50
Cod fish, lb.		5a5 1/2	Herd's grass do	1 00
Cheese,		a8	Flax do	75
Wood, cord	2 a 25		Lime, " bbl	75

Rosebank Nurseries.

NEAR AMHERSTBURGH, CANADA WEST.

THE PROPRIETOR has for sale a most extensive collection of FRUIT TREES, comprising all the desirable and leading varieties, and including all the kinds recommended by the late Pomological Conventions at Buffalo and New York. The stock consists of Apples, Pears, dwarf and standard, Peaches, Plums, Cherries, Nectarines, Apricots, Quinces, foreign and native Grapes, Gooseberries, Currants, Raspberries, Strawberries, Almonds, Chestnuts, Filberts, Mulberries, &c. &c.

Specimen trees of every variety cultivated, have been planted out, which are mostly in a bearing state, from which scions are cut, insuring the superior accuracy of the trees grafted therefrom.

Also a good assortment of Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Plants, and Bulbous Roots, including a large collection of the various kinds of Roses, Lilacs, Honeysuckles, fine specimens of Balsam and Spruce Fir, White Cedar, Pine, European and American Mountain Ash, Silvery Leaved Abele, Paeonies, Dahlias, Tulips, Hyacinths, &c. &c.

New priced catalogues will be sent to all post paid applicants, or can be supplied by the undermentioned agents.

Orders may be addressed to the subscriber, Detroit Post Office, or left at Mr. Clay's variety store, Detroit, or at J. & J. Douglass's store, Windsor.

Orders carefully put up and delivered in Detroit, free of charge and duties.

JAMES DOUGALL.

Rosebank, near Amherstburgh, March 12, 1849.

Detroit and Oakland Horticultural Gardens.

THE SUBSCRIBERS offer for sale at their Nurseries, situated in Troy, Oakland Co., and also at Detroit, about two miles below the city, on the river road, upon the Gov. Porter Farm, an extensive stock of Fruit and Ornamental Trees of large sizes, grown by themselves, and propagated mostly from bearing trees, consisting of over 125 varieties of Apples, 60 of Pears, 25 of Cherries, 40 of Plums, 30 of Peaches, Nectarines, Apricots, Quinces, Grapes, Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, &c. &c. Shrubbery and Ornamental Trees, a great variety; also 500 large size Locust. Catalogues furnished to all post paid applicants, addressed to us, either at Troy, or Detroit, or by applying at the store of H. Walker, 39, Woodward Avenue.

HUBBARD & DAVIS.

Detroit, March 13, 1849. Late Hastings, Hubbard & Davis.

A BOOK FOR EVERY BODY.

Cole's American Fruit Book.

S. W. COLE, Esq., Editor of the New England Farmer, and author of the popular work entitled The American Veterinarian, of which 22,000 copies have already been published, has, after years of patient labor and close investigation, completed his great work, entitled

Cole's American Fruit Book:

A work which we believe is destined to have a more widely extended circulation than any similar work ever before offered to the American public. We believe so for the following reasons:

1st. It is a mature work and a practical one, one upon which Mr. Cole has spent many years of study and close examination, and knowing the wants of the community, has met those wants, in a plain, concise and familiar manner, avoiding technicalities, and scientific specifications and definitions, useful only to the few he has made a work intelligible to all. It is emphatically

A Book for the People.

2d. It will have an unprecedented sale on account of its cheapness. It makes a volume of 288 closely printed pages, illustrated with nearly 300 beautifully executed engravings, by Brown, and is sold for 50 cents, firmly bound in leather, and 62 cents in fancy cloth, with gilt backs. It contains full directions for raising, propagating, and managing Fruit Trees, Shrubs and Plants, with a description of the best varieties of FRUIT, embracing several new and valuable kinds: embellished with engravings and outlines of FRUIT TREES, and various other designs. Emphatically

A Book for Everybody.

As well for the man who eats Fruit as for him who raises it. This valuable work is just from the press and is now for sale at our counter, and will be offered for sale by our regular Agents throughout the country.

JOHN P. JEWETT, Publisher,
23 Cornhill, Boston.

New Publishing House,

AND WHOLESALE BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

THE undersigned begs to inform book buyers, book sellers, teachers and dealers in books, stationery, and paper hangings, binders, fireboard views and window paper, that they have this day opened an extensive Book, Stationery and Paper Hanging Establishment, which comprises a general assortment of books in the various departments of literature, and where a full stock of school and classical books, (in general use) LAW, MEDICAL and THEOLOGICAL WORKS, Miscellaneous Books and Paper Hangings, in great varieties, can be had at eastern prices.

Their facilities as publishers enable them to offer books on as reasonable terms as any of the eastern houses. Orders from the country respectfully solicited and promptly attended to. Citizens and the public generally are invited to call and examine our stock, as we feel confident inducements are offered to purchasers rarely met.

F. P. MARKHAM, 170, Jefferson Avenue, Detroit.

The Detroit Nursery and Garden,

IS SITUATED ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE CHICAGO TURNPIKE, ONE MILE FROM CITY HALL.

THE Proprietor offers for sale a good stock of Apple, Pear, both dwarf and standard, Cherry, Peach, Apricot, Nectarine, Plum and Quince trees. Grapes, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Currants, Strawberries, all vigorous and healthy, and in good order for transplanting.

Also an extensive assortment of Ornamental trees and Shrubbery. Horse Chestnut, European and American Mountain Ash, Alanthus, Pawlownia, Silver leaved Abele, Hercules Club, Honey Locust, Yellow Locust, Rose Acacia, Lilac, Snow Ball, Strawberry tree, Golden Willow, Weeping Willow, Ring leaved Willow, Basket Willow, Altheas, Flowering Almond, Bush Honeysuckle, Roses, Paeonies, Dahlias, a large and beautiful assortment. Balsam Fir, White Cedar, Red Cedar, Chinese Arbor Vitae, Norway Spruce &c.

Orders for the country, well packed and delivered at any part of the city free of expense.

Detroit, March 1st, 1849. J. C. HOLMES.

Michigan Book Store.

C. MORSE & SON, wholesale and retail dealers in BOOKS AND STATIONERY, continue business at the old stand, on Jefferson Avenue, Detroit. They respectfully invite Country Merchants and Teachers, to their extensive stock of SCHOOL AND CLASSICAL BOOKS, embracing every kind in use. Their assortment of Miscellaneous Books is very large, and in good bindings, from which a better selection can be made for town-ship AND FAMILY LIBRARIES, than at any other establishment.

They also keep on hand, all kinds of English and American STATIONERY; fine Foolscap and Letter Paper; Printing Paper, (superior quality); Printing Ink, Wrapping Paper, &c. &c. Also, Medical and Law Books.

jan. 15, 1849

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

ALEX. M'FARREN, Bookseller and Stationer, 137 Jefferson Avenue, (Smart's Block,) Detroit, keeps constantly for sale a complete assortment of Miscellaneous, School and Classical Books; Letter and Cap paper, plain and ruled; Quills, Ink, Sealing wax, Cutlery, Wrapping paper, Printing paper of all sizes; and Book, News and Cannister Ink of various kinds; Blank books, full and half bound, of every variety of ruling; Memorandum Books, &c. To Merchants, Teachers and others buying in quantities, a large discount made. Sabbath School and Bible Society Depository.

jan. 1.

Detroit Plaster Mill.

THE undersigned have erected a Plaster Mill upon the wharf adjoining Wm. Brewster's storehouse below and near the foot of Randolph street, which will be in full operation by the middle of January next. Having a large supply of stone plaster on hand, of two different kinds, Sanilsky white, and Grand River, Canada, which is a superior article and well tested. We will be able to supply the farmer and mechanic with any quantity or quality he may want. We expect to keep a constant supply on hand, and to sell at such rates as will induce the purchaser to call, presuming that he will be glad to purchase fresh from the mill, using his own bags and boxes, and thus save not only the weight now lost in the barrel, but the cost of the barrel itself, which will be the difference made in the price, thus saving to himself something like two dollars per ton. We shall also grind corn in the ear, and other coarse grain for feed.

DAVID FRENCH, Agent.

Detroit, January 1, 1849.

Ready Made Clothing.

THE Subscribers are now prepared to offer at their well known "Emporium," one of the largest and most complete assortments of Ready Made Clothing ever offered in this city. Being manufactured under their own immediate inspection, they can warrant it of the best material, workmanship and style. Their goods having been recently purchased at the unprecedented low prices at which goods are now selling in the New York and Boston markets, they are consequently enabled to offer all descriptions of garments most astonishingly low. Among their stock may be found: Broadcloth Coats; Cloth, Cassimere, Tweed and Flannel Overcoats; Cloth, Cassimere and Tweed Frocks, Dresses and Sack Coats. All descriptions, qualities, and styles of Cloth, Cassimere, Prince Albert Cord, Tweed and Sattinet Pantalons. Satin, Velvet, Cashmere, Silk and Cassimere Vests. Good year's India Rubber Goods, in all their varieties, together with a large stock of Shirts, Drawers, Stockings, Caps, and Hosiery, of all descriptions.

Persons in want of any description of Gentleman's wearing apparel, will find it to their advantage to call before making their purchases, as they are determined to sell both at Wholesale and Retail, at prices which cannot fail to give satisfaction. Call and satisfy yourselves, at the old store, corner of Jefferson and Woodward avenues

jan. 1.

HALLOCK & RAYMOND.

Detroit Seed Store.

F. F. Parker and Brother offer for sale a full assortment of Garden, Field and Flower Seeds and Agricultural Implements, Ploughs, Corn Shellers, Seed Plants, Straw Cutters, &c. &c.

F. F. PARKER & BRO

jan. 1

Agents, Genesee Seed Store.

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES, CHEAP FOR CASH.

WE have constantly on hand one of the largest and best stocks of Goods in Detroit. Thankful for the very liberal patronage of our friends, we solicit its continuance, assuring them that we will make it for their interest to call and see us. We have constantly on hand a supply of good Groceries for family use, and as we sell for cash, it enables us to offer either Dry Goods or Groceries, at the lowest possible price. Our 4d Tea is too well known to require further comment. We will only say, beware of a spurious article, that many will attempt to palm off.

jan. 1.

HOLMES & BARCK.

Woodward Avenue.

THE Very best assortment of DRY GOODS, BONNETS & RIBBONS, Groceries, Paper Hangings and Window Shades may be found at Wholesale or Retail, at

JAMES A. HICKS',

130 JEFFERSON AVENUE, DETROIT.

At prices that will defy competition. A general assortment of housekeeper's articles, consisting in part of Carpets, Feathers, Marseilles Quills, Blankets, &c., always on hand. Tea and Coffee drinkers are particularly invited to examine his 4s Young Hyson and Gunpowder tea, and his Coffee and Sugar, for he feels confident they will pronounce these articles the best in the market for the price.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I am back again from the East, and have up my old Stock of "New York Dye-House," Woodward Avenue, near W. K. Coyle's store, and opposite the old Depot. I am fully prepared, as heretofore, to

DYE SILK, WOOLLEN AND COTTON. Merino Shawls cleaned and dyed; Moreen Curtains, Kid Gloves, Carpets, &c., &c. cleaned. Gentlemen's full Clothes cleaned and dyed in Eastern style, and Woolen Yarn dyed to any pattern.

Detroit, Jan. 1, 1849.

H. A. YOUNG.

DYING & SCOURING.—The subscriber, having opened a dyeing establishment North side of Jefferson Avenue, (corner of Jefferson Avenue and Shelby Street,) nearly opposite the Michigan Exchange, is prepared to execute orders of every description in his line of business, and in a style which has never been surpassed in the Western country. Shawls, Scarfs, Merinoes, China crapes, and every species of foreign fabric dyed and finished in the best style. Moreen and Damask curtains, dyed and watered. Gentlemen's wearing apparel scoured, and the colors renovated or dyed, without taking the garments apart.

M. CHAPPELL.

DETROIT, Oct. 7, 1848.

TERMS.—The MICHIGAN FARMER is published twice a month, by WARREN ISHAM, at one dollar a year in advance; after three months, \$1.25; after six months, \$1.50; after nine months, \$1.75. No subscription taken for less than one year, nor discontinued till all arrearages are paid. To clubs, five copies for four dollars. Office on King's corner, third story.